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China's Foreign Minister Is Optimistic on Kremlin Talks

Huang Returns From Meeting With Gromyko

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned home from the Soviet Union on Thursday and declared that he was optimistic about the prospects for the next round of consultations between Beijing and Moscow.

Mr. Huang was sent to Moscow to represent China at the funeral of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, but he also met for an hour and a half Tuesday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

It was the highest-level meeting between the two countries since Prime Minister Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Andrei N. Kosygin met at the Beijing airport 13 years ago.

Xinhua, China's official news agency, quoted Mr. Huang as telling reporters after his arrival here: "I met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and discussed with him ways of removing obstacles and promoting consultations between the two countries once again, over the last two decades."

On Thursday, Mr. Huang confirmed that the next round of consultations, as the Chinese prefer to call them, would be held in Moscow and added that "the leaders of the two countries attach importance to these consultations."

When Mr. Huang was asked about their prospects, he replied: "I'm optimistic."

Mr. Brezhnev's death has had the effect here of throwing into sharper focus a dialogue that has begun between China and the Soviet Union to seek out a more normal adversary relationship.

A Western diplomat likened the mood to that following the death of Mao in September 1976, when

the Kremlin looked to his successors for signs of possible accommodation.

"There is a lot of movement, but substantially not much has changed," the diplomat said. "The Chinese are still saying that we have to wait and see."

The Chinese leadership has not retreated from three key issues that it says must be resolved before normal relations can be realized between the two countries. It insists on a reduction of Soviet military forces along China's long border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia, a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and an end to Moscow's support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

While Chinese officials have said that there must be movement on all three problems, they acknowledge that it need not take place simultaneously or in a single step.

China's willingness to explore the possibility of improved relations with the Soviet Union in response to a series of overtures from the Kremlin appears to be part of an effort to define an independent foreign policy that will identify the Chinese with the Third

World rather than with either Washington or Moscow.

But Mr. Huang, before he left last Sunday for Moscow, maintained that China was sincere about wanting to remove the impediments in its Soviet relations.

"The Chinese people sincerely wish that there will be a genuine improvement in the relations between the two countries," Mr. Huang said.

Mr. Huang also took the unusual step of praising Mr. Brezhnev as "an outstanding statesman of the Soviet Union," saying that "his death is a great loss to his country and his people." Mr. Brezhnev had in previous years been a prime target of Chinese propaganda broadsides.

At the same time, the Chinese have not visibly budged from what they view as the major areas of disagreement. The Chinese press continues to give favorable coverage to the Afghan guerrillas fighting Soviet occupation forces.

■ Moscow's Signals Assessed
John F. Burns of The New York Times reported Thursday from Moscow:

The statement by a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party that the Chinese-Soviet talks could result in a



Huang Hua

Russian Welcomes U.S. Overtures

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov welcomed Thursday recent calls by the Reagan administration for better relations with the Soviet Union, but he maintained that the current chill between the two nations was entirely the fault of the United States.

Noting that President Ronald Reagan had expressed a desire to improve relations, Mr. Tikhonov said that "this fully accords with the Soviet Union's wishes and intentions."

"The Soviet Union has been and is for normal — and even better, friendly — relations with the United States," Mr. Tikhonov said. "There were such relations in the past, and they can again become reality."

The prime minister, 77, spoke at a dinner for about 200 American businessmen in the Faceted Hall of the Kremlin, concluding a U.S.-Soviet trade conference. The news agency Tass, which carried Mr. Tikhonov's remarks, said he spoke on behalf of the Soviet leadership, a reference usually meant to include the views of the Communist Party leader, now Yuri V. Andropov.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Last Thursday, in a letter addressed to Vice President Vasily V. Kuznetsov expressing condolences on the death last week of Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mr. Reagan said he wanted to convey "the strong desire of the United States to work toward an improved relationship with the Soviet Union."

The president added later at a news conference that improving relations with Moscow would require "some action, not just words," from the new Kremlin leadership.

"It takes two to tango," he said. "We need some evidence that they want to tango also."

Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who flew to Moscow to attend Mr. Brezhnev's funeral on Monday, amplified the administration's message in a 30-minute meeting that Mr. Bush described as "frank, cordial and substantive."

Mr. Tikhonov's speech appeared intended as the authoritative Soviet response to the administration's more conciliatory tone. His remarks were free of the jibes at "Western imperialism" and "aggression" that are often heard in addresses by Soviet leaders.

In a brief response to Mr. Ti-

khonov, C. William Verity Jr., chairman of the executive committee of Armcoc Inc., said he hoped the trade conference would lead to a "new beginning" in economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Tikhonov's message, which the businessmen also heard from the foreign trade minister, Nikolai Patolichev, was that the Soviet Union was not vulnerable to trade sanctions. Such sanctions, he said, only undermined Moscow's confidence in the United States.

"It would be naive," he added, "to think that economic ties between our two countries could ever be used to unilateral advantage of one of them. This can never be possible, and you, being businessmen, of course, realize that well."

■ U.S. "Stands Ready"

Mr. Shultz said Thursday that the United States "stands ready" for improved relations with the Soviet Union, but that the goal could not be achieved without a substantive change in Moscow's policies. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Speaking at a news conference three days after meeting with Mr. Andropov, Mr. Shultz said he attached less importance to signals than to forward movement on arms control and other issues.

Fear Over Afghanistan Seen as Factor Pushing Pakistan Toward India

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Pakistan's growing anxiety over the continuing Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and Mrs. Gandhi, while saying she would prefer to see the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops leave, has also stressed that as long as outside support of the insurgents continued, conditions would not be conducive for a Soviet withdrawal.

She has been sharply critical of U.S. attempts to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union as a result of the intervention and has called instead for a negotiated settlement of the Afghan issue.

The Soviet Union is India's major arms supplier and trading partner, and while the continued Soviet presence in Afghanistan has caused some unease in the Indian government, it has not been allowed to dampen relations. Instead, there have been indications in Moscow that India could be a powerful factor in inducing Pakistan to participate in talks for a political settlement.

Members of the U.S. delegation said they were impressed in Islamabad not only by the fear of Pakistani officials of the large number of Soviet troops near their border, but by growing concern with the potential of a reconstituted and "ideologically pure" Afghan Army.

As India assumes the chairmanship of the nonaligned movement from Cuba, it is likely to adhere more than ever to its detached posture on the Afghanistan question, at least until a consensus on the issue is reached within the movement, he said.

The assessment came as the State Department team completed talks in Islamabad and in the Indian capital. Leading the delegation was Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs; Deputy Assistant Secretary Howard Shaffer, and Geoffrey Kemp of the National Security Council.

After a series of meetings in Islamabad to lay the groundwork for President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's scheduled state visit to Washington on Dec. 6, the group had been with senior officials of India's Ministry of External Affairs. The senior U.S. official said a recent thawing of relations between India and Pakistan, as evidenced by General Zia's meetings with Mrs. Gandhi, during a brief stopover Nov. 1, was "not just the start."

General Zia and Mrs. Gandhi agreed to establish a commission to begin talks on a nonaggression pact that Pakistan first suggested in September 1981 and the friendship treaty that India offered in September.

While there was no breakthrough in substantive issues, that have prompted three wars and a hectic arms race between the neighbors — most notably the state of Kashmir — General Zia said the meeting has been almost elusive about the prospects for normalizing relations with India.

The U.S. official said Afghanistan has made a "tremendous difference" in attitude of the Pakistani government.

"This doesn't mean that peace has broken out in all aspects," he said. "But Mrs. Gandhi recognizes the Indian part that this is an extremely difficult time for Pakistan, and she apparently wants to show some understanding. There seems to be some sympathy with the Pakistanis' concern over Afghanistan."

The official added that "if one wanted to, one could take real advantage of the situation." But the Indians have not, he said, adding: "They have not recognized that their interest is not served by continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan."

INSIDE



NUMBER ONE — Prime Minister-elect Felipe González, left, took his seat Thursday at the first session of the Spanish parliament. Next to him was Alfonso Guerra, assistant secretary of the Socialist Party. Page 2.

■ The British pound's slide threatens to jeopardize the Conservative government's claim to have inflation under control. Page 2.

■ The U.S. Defense Department has drafted a directive authorizing a vast expansion of lie detector tests for government employees. Page 3.

■ Kim Il Sung's recent trip to China has not provoked the public alarm and private concern in South Korea that followed his previous visit to his closest military ally. Page 5.

■ In the final part of his memoirs about Henry Miller, the late Waverley Root turned to what he described as Miller's "one subject, and it was not the one you are thinking of." Page 7W.

Solidarity Seeks a Fresh Strategy, Conceding Failure of Strike Calls

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Underground Solidarity union leaders have conceded that their call for strikes and demonstrations last week was a near-total disaster and are groping about for a new strategy.

The current issue of the underground newspaper Tygodnik Malyzowca, the clandestinely distributed weekly of the Warsaw region, calls the failure to mount a strike a "serious blow to the authority" of the underground leadership.

More protests, centering around the first anniversary of martial law on Dec. 13, had also been called. The strikes have been portrayed in clandestine leaflets as the first step in a series of tactics that would lead to a general strike referred to as the "ultimate weapon," early next year.

Now, it appears, the underground leaders are being forced to rethink their strategy.

The action on Nov. 10 was to be an element of the radical program of struggle, a preparation for the decisive general strike in the spring, the underground weekly noted, adding: "The failure may mean either rejection of the pro-

Police in Milan Capture Red Brigades Suspects

The Associated Press

MILAN — Three more suspected members of the Red Brigades, including a shop steward of the state-controlled Alfa Romeo auto company, were arrested in Milan on Thursday.

Police identified those arrested as Gianfranco Leone, 27; Antonio Caroccia, 26; and Tonino Biffarino, 34. Thirty-two terrorist suspects have been captured in Milan, Turin, Naples and Rome since last week.

Most notable among the gestures was a meeting between the martial law leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the Roman Catholic leader, Archbishop Józef Glemp. After the meeting, it was announced that Pope John Paul II would return in June to visit his homeland.

Solidarity's five-man underground coordinating committee had called for an eight-hour nationwide strike last Wednesday, followed by "appropriate action."

The official added that "if one wanted to, one could take real advantage of the situation." But the Indians have not, he said, adding: "They have not recognized that their interest is not served by continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan."

Shultz Urges the OAS To Bar Offensive Arms From Latin America

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a speech suggesting that the Reagan administration is adopting a less combative policy in Latin America, has urged that major offensive weapons be banned from Central America.

These are conditions that Washington has been trying for months to press on Nicaragua, which the administration says has provided arms and other aid to rebels fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador. During the summer, it switched to a so-called "regional context" approach of urging friendly, democratic governments in the area also to press the Nicaraguans to agree on these points.

Referring to the Falklands, Mr. Shultz said Washington backed Britain last spring because Argentina sought to take the islands, which it calls the Malvinas, by force. The United States, he said, "is not neutral on the overriding principle of peaceful dispute settlement."

The United States supported a UN resolution earlier this month calling for resolution by negotiations of the Falklands-Malvinas question. Mr. Shultz implied Wednesday that the United States was prepared to back a similar resolution to be placed before the OAS later this week.

Finally, Mr. Shultz spent considerable time addressing the hemispheric economic problems, which many Latin American governments say are of greater concern to them than security issues.

Mr. Shultz said Latin American countries that are heavily in debt should be prepared to take austere measures at home and to "restrictive or, in exceptional cases, reschedule" their debts.

In return, he said, the United States will fight to give hard-pressed governments continued access to financial markets and lending institutions such as the International Monetary Fund. He said Mr. Reagan would give high priority to pressing Congress for passage of his so-called Caribbean basin initiative, designed to help countries of the region through financial aid, trade preferences and investment incentives.

Mr. Reagan is to visit Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil, where democratic elections were held this week, on a trip to Latin America at the end of November.

Argentina Rejects Proposal For Meeting With Reagan

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Argentina has rejected President Ronald Reagan's offer to meet with President Reynaldo Benito Bignone during Mr. Reagan's trip to South America next month, according to sources in Brasilia and Washington.

The meeting between Mr. Reagan and General Bignone was to have taken place near the bor-

der of Argentina and Brazil. High-ranking members of the Brazilian government served as go-betweens in the initiative and were reportedly to have been startled by Argentina's rebuff.

The Brazilians were told that General Bignone had initially favored the meeting but that advisers in Buenos Aires had persuaded him otherwise. The Brazilians said the sides argued that the Argentine public was not ready for such a meeting so soon after the Falkland Islands conflict, in which the United States supported Britain.

Mr. Reagan's offer to meet with General Bignone was the second conciliatory gesture from Washington this month toward Argentina and the Latin American nations that sympathized with it. On Nov. 4, the United States voted for a UN resolution sponsored by Latin American countries and opposed by Britain that called for negotiations to end the dispute over the Falklands.

A Foreign Ministry official in Buenos Aires acknowledged that there had been an attempt to bring Mr. Reagan and General Bignone together, but he described it as a "feeler" rather than an outright offer.

Reynaldo Benito Bignone

between the chief State Department negotiator, W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, and Jacques Attali, a key adviser to President François Mitterrand.

The call was received in Paris at about 3:45 P.M., the official said.

According to the official, Mr. Attali protested to Mr. Wallis about Mr. Reagan's approach, particularly his linking of the lifting of sanctions and the general East-West trade agreement.

"There were consultations, but never questions of an agreement," the official said.

President Reagan knew fully about French objections, the official said, "well before" he announced the agreement in a radio broadcast.

In the announcement, Mr. Reagan lifted U.S. sanctions against companies helping to build the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe and outlined a toughened stance by the allies on East-West trade in general.

According to Reagan administration officials cited by The New York Times, in an article that appeared Thursday in the International Herald Tribune, Mr. Wallis called Mr. Attali at 11 A.M. — 5 P.M. in Paris. Mr. Attali was said to have told him that Mr. Mitterrand had some problems with the Franco's objections at the time of his unsuccessful effort to reach Mr. Mitterrand.

"Mr. Reagan apparently went to bed on his own," a French official said, "because of other consider-

ations, possibly to coincide with the release of Walesa in Poland and the departure of Vice President George Bush for Moscow and his meeting with the Soviet leader."

The Polish authorities released Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, on Sunday, and Mr. Bush traveled to the Soviet Union for the funeral Monday of President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

French officials acknowledged that the government had received a cable sent Friday by Mr

Pentagon Directive Would Allow Broader Use of Lie Detector Tests

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has drafted a directive authorizing a vast expansion of the use of lie detector tests for government employees.

Polysgraph examinations could be used for everything from screening job applicants to tracking down leaks to the press under the draft directive, obtained by The Washington Post and confirmed by the Pentagon on Wednesday as being under review.

A leading Defense Department official acknowledged that he de-

tector tests could be used more widely if the draft is adopted than under a 1975 directive now in force, but he stressed that government employees still would have the right to refuse to take them.

Hundreds of Pentagon employees in particularly sensitive jobs, however, are being asked to sign forms waiving their right to refuse to take lie detector tests, said the official, who asked not to be identified.

The 1975 directive emphasizes that the polysgraph should be used sparingly, ordering Pentagon executives to "preclude its use in case other than serious criminal cases, national security investigations and highly sensitive national security access cases."

Officials described the draft directive as "an update" that would provide "additional insurance" against serious security breaches. Critics, including some military officers and Pentagon civilians, contend that the Reagan administration was trying to intimidate employees.

Critics argued that the draft directive would not only institutionalize the use of lie detector tests at the Pentagon, but also spread their use in other government departments that do not deal primarily in military or intelligence information.

Pentagon officials would be authorized by the draft directive "to provide polysgraph services to entities other than Department of Defense components" so long as they followed certain rules for administering the tests.

The draft directive already has been submitted to the Office of Personnel Management to determine whether it conforms to civil service rules.

The agency has suggested some changes, including going further to inform people of their right to refuse a polysgraph examination and to hire a lawyer before answering questions.

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The first thing as he entered he said to me: "Molka [a nickname], I was told that civilians were being killed in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut on Friday morning, Sept. 17, and that they then informed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the report of a massacre."

Mr. Zipori said Mr. Schiff had told him that officers had informed him of the situation in the Charila and Sabra camps. The communications minister said he tried without success to reach Israel's director of military intelligence and another man who is head of the country's general security services.

Then, Mr. Zipori said, "I called the foreign minister and I told him: 'Yitzhak, reports have reached me that the Phalangists are massacring. I suggest, I request — I don't know which terminology is correct — that you check the matter out via your channels, or with the men that will be with you soon.' This was a reference to two intelligence officials who were to meet with Mr. Shamir in Jerusalem.

Judge Kahan then asked: "What was his answer when you told him that?"

"He told me, 'I heard it.' And that was it," Mr. Zipori replied.

Mr. Shamir has not yet testified before the commission.

Another area of questioning concerned an Israeli cabinet meeting held June 15, nine days after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began and about three months before the Israeli military permitted the Phalangists to enter the refugee camps to rout about 2,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas the Israelis claimed were still inside them.

During his public testimony, Mr. Sharon said that at the June meeting a role for the Phalangists in the fighting was agreed upon.

Mr. Sharon used that meeting as a rationale for asking the Phalangists to enter the camps. Prime Minister Menachem Begin, during his testimony, supported Mr. Sharon's view.

Israeli Aide Tells How He Learned of Killings

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's communications minister, Mordechai Zipori, testified Thursday that he was told that civilians were being killed in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut on Friday morning, Sept. 17, and that they then informed Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the report of a massacre.

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Israelis Seal Off Lebanon Villages, Impose Curfews

United Press International

BEIRUT — Israeli troops tightened their grip Thursday on the Chouf mountains southeast of Beirut, closing most roads in and out of the region where Christian Druse fighting has been going on, security sources said.

The sources, quoted by the rightist Phalangist radio station, said Israeli troops sealed off several villages and imposed a tight curfew on others.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military sources confirmed Lebanese radio reports that Israeli forces searched house to house Thursday in Lebanon's mountain villages for gunmen taking part in fighting between Christians and Druse. The Israeli action followed days of sectarian tension and violence.

U.S. Opinion Column Starts Dispute in Israel

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A political dispute has erupted here over an American newspaper column that, and, the leading opponents of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies on the Israeli-occupied Arab territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip advocated "sharp cuts" in American military aid to Israel in an effort to "topple the Begin government."

The column on the editorial page of The New York Times on Tuesday was signed by Max Frankel, editorial page editor. [It appears on Page 4 of this issue of the International Herald Tribune.] Its contents were widely reported here Wednesday and immediately touched off comment, criticism and denials.

Much of the criticism was leveled at leaders of the opposition Labor Party, particularly the party's leader, Shimon Peres. Mr. Peres told a group of visiting U.S. congressmen Wednesday that the article was "completely unfounded and unfair to the Labor Party."

An official Labor Party statement called Mr. Frankel's column a slander.

The government official also said that "whoever proposes cutting off the arms and legs of the state in the hope that afterward he'll be invited to push the wheelchair has concocted an idea that even Machiavelli would not have imagined."

The Labor Party secretary, Michael Bar-Zohar and Abraham Katz-oz, both from the Labor Party, demanded that Mr. Frankel reveal the names of those who favored such a policy and threatened to bring suits against The New York Times if he did not.

Mr. Frankel said in a statement made in New York that was broadcast here on the evening English-language news programs:

"My articles about a visit to Israel were based on conversations with several dozen leading politi-

cians and government officials. As I wrote, I learned that many of the opponents of Prime Minister Begin's policies believe that American economic aid augments his political strength and is therefore derailing his policy toward the West Bank. Thus, many of them wish for a reduction in that aid, though they feel they cannot safely urge it in public."

The draft directive repeats that polygraphs should not be regarded as "conclusive in themselves" but appears far less restrictive in stating when they can be administered. Polygraph examinations could be given, for example, "to investigate an alleged unauthorized disclosure of classified information or alleged acts of espionage, sabotage, treason, subversion, sedition or terrorism."

The president said he would:

• Appoint a special commission



President Ronald Reagan looks at weapons confiscated from drug smugglers by federal agents. He visited an anti-crime task force center Wednesday at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida.

Reagan Will Name Special Panel To Investigate Organized Crime

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI — President Ronald Reagan has announced that he will appoint a special commission to conduct three years of investigations and hearings throughout the United States on the influence of organized crime.

The presidential commission, combined with legislative efforts to toughen bail and sentencing laws, will be part of a drive "to break the power of the mob in America," Mr. Reagan said Wednesday in a speech at Homestead Air Force Base.

"We mean to end their profits, imprison their members and cripple their organization," the president said, referring to members of rings engaged in drug smuggling and other illegal activities. Some 300 federal agents have been assigned to a special drive to slow the flow of cocaine and marijuana smuggled into the United States through southern Florida. The president congratulated them on the work they have done so far.

A major difference between the 1975 directive now in force and the draft directive is in the screening of employees. The current directive forbids using polygraphs "as a screening or selection device, as a condition of employment or as a routine part of personnel security investigations of such persons. Exceptions are made for military personnel assigned to the CIA and National Security Agency.

The draft directive would require polygraph examinations for military, Defense Department and General Services Administration personnel "to assist in determining their eligibility for initial or continuing employment, assignment or detail for duty" at the CIA, National Security Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency.

Another difference is in aiding investigations. The current directive states that "the polygraph shall be employed only as an aid to support other investigative techniques and be utilized generally only after the investigation by other means has been as thorough as circumstances permit."

The draft directive repeats that polygraphs should not be regarded as "conclusive in themselves" but appears far less restrictive in stating when they can be administered.

The president told his audience, which included members of a civic group, Miami Citizens Against Crime, and personnel of the special task force.

The president said he would:

• Appoint a special commission

with a three-year charter to hold "region-by-region hearings on the influence and impact of organized crime throughout America."

Mr. Meese was a member of California's Organized Crime Commission between 1977 and 1980.

• Open a new federal training center to provide local and state law enforcement personnel with the latest investigative techniques and skills for working against organized crime.

• In addition, Mr. Reagan said,

"New financial resources will be allocated for prison and jail facilities so that the mistake of releasing dangerous criminals because of overcrowded prisons will not be repeated."

• Establish a cabinet-level committee on organized crime.

and Murdoch fail to reach agreement."

That gives Mr. Murdoch's News America Corp. and the unions just over two weeks to agree on the reductions in the paper's work force of about 800 that the Murdoch group considers necessary to help the paper operate at a profit.

The Herald American, which has gained circulation since switching to a tabloid format last fall, sells around 240,000 copies each morning but continues to lose about \$12 million annually.

Mr. Murdoch, an Australian, owns The New York Post, New York magazine, The Times of London and several other publications in Australia, Britain and the United States.

A memorandum of understanding on the deal announced by Hearst Wednesday in New York said the agreement was contingent on the success of talks under way in Boston between Murdoch executives and officials from 11 unions at the newspaper. The Hearst statement said the company would "take steps to cease publication on Friday, Dec. 3, 1982, if the unions

fail to reach an agreement."

Philip Morris Inc., the parent company of the Hearst Corp., has agreed to buy the paper for \$1 million in cash and up to \$7 million from the paper's future profits.

The task force has seized cocaine and marijuana with a retail, or street, value "estimated at more than an incredible \$3 billion," Mr. Reagan said in an audience assembly in a giant hangar at the air base. Behind the speakers' platform were bales of marijuana, cocaine and government aircraft used in chasing drug smugglers.

The president had previously announced a \$200-million nationwide drive to combat illegal drug activity in Los Angeles and 11 other cities. The program, based on the experience of the southern Florida task force, will concentrate on members of organized crime active in large-scale drug smuggling and distribution.

Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, told reporters that the administration would seek "new money" to finance the anti-crime task forces in the cities.

The success of the Florida task force demonstrates what can be accomplished by "aroused citizens and responsive officials who mean to make their county, their state and their country a place where decent, law-abiding people can live without being victimized by career criminals and professional wrongdoers," the president told his audience, which included members of a civic group, Miami Citizens Against Crime, and personnel of the special task force.

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fail to reach an agreement."

Philip Morris Inc., the parent company of the Hearst Corp., has agreed to buy the paper for \$1 million in cash and up to \$7 million from the paper's future profits.

The task force has seized cocaine and marijuana with a retail, or street, value "estimated at more than an incredible \$3 billion," Mr. Reagan said in an audience assembly in a giant hangar at the air base. Behind the speakers' platform were bales of marijuana, cocaine and government aircraft used in chasing drug smugglers.

The president had previously announced a \$200-million nationwide drive to combat illegal drug activity in Los Angeles and 11 other cities. The program, based on the experience of the southern Florida task force, will concentrate on members of organized crime active in large-scale drug smuggling and distribution.

Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, told reporters that the administration would seek "new money" to finance the anti-crime task forces in the cities.

The success of the Florida task force demonstrates what can be accomplished by "aroused citizens and responsive officials who mean to make their county, their state and their country a place where decent, law-abiding people can live without being victimized by career criminals and professional wrongdoers," the president told his audience, which included members of a civic group, Miami Citizens Against Crime, and personnel of the special task force.

The president said he would:

In Afghan War, a Leader's Death Sets Back Rebel Efforts

Aernout Van Lynden, a Dutch free-lance journalist who has previously written from Afghanistan for The Washington Post, filed this dispatch from London. He recently left Afghanistan after spending three months with the insurgents.

By Aernout Van Lynden

Washington Post Service

SOUTH OF KABUL Afghanistan — Late in October, Abdul Halim Khair Khawa, a major Afghan rebel commander, was killed as he led what was to have been the final assault on a key government military post in the center of Kabul, the capital of this Soviet-occupied country.

The death of the 25-year-old guerrilla lieutenant is considered a significant blow to Afghanistan's Islamic insurgents in their three-year war against the country's Soviet-backed Communist government.

In a night attack on Oct. 27 that lasted well over two hours, the insurgents reportedly fired recoilless rifle shells at a 50-man Afghan military post, situated just below the Bala Hissar Fort housing 3,000 Soviet troops near the old city center.

Reckoning after a while that only one heavy machine gun was still resisting his forces, Mr. Halim scaled the post's battered walls to silence it, only to be hit in the head by a bullet. He died instantly, and his death brought the operation to an immediate and chaotic end.

Unlike many of his fellow Mujahidin, or "warriors of God," Mr. Halim understood that in a guerrilla war, the political mission of the insurgent was as important as his military one.

Soviet, Afghan Agencies Acknowledge Tunnel 'Accident'

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The official Soviet and Afghan news agencies acknowledged for the first time Thursday that there was a "road accident" in a tunnel at the Salang Pass in northern Afghanistan "a few days ago" and that there was "loss of life."

The report by the Bakhtar News Agency, which was carried by Tass, the Soviet agency, did not specify the number of casualties or the circumstances of the accident.

It said, however, that Western reports about "acts of subversion" in the tunnel were "groundless."

Western sources in Pakistan reported earlier this month that hundreds of Soviet soldiers and Afghan civilians died in a disaster at the tunnel 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Kabul.

Early reports said a northbound

fuel truck exploded after smashing

into the lead vehicle of a Soviet convoy headed south, touching off a blaze that engulfed traffic inside

the tunnel. Many of the victims were said to have suffocated after Soviet troops, fearing an attack, blocked the ends of the tunnel.

Other accounts said the 1.7-mile tunnel collapsed in three places and that Moslem rebels may have planted bombs inside, blowing up the tanker truck and triggering the fire.

Western sources said the fire occurred Nov. 2 or Nov. 3, but an Afghan witness put the date as Oct. 30.

for an hour and a half, did the Soviet forces poised so threateningly above the scene of the battle. Apparently no high-ranking Soviet Army officers were present to give an order to intervene.

When the Soviet troops did come to the aid of the Afghans, mortar and machine-gun fire rained down around the post, while three armored personnel carriers, their searchlights blazing, made their way down toward the insurgents.

But Mr. Halim had positioned men armed with anti-aircraft launchers nearby. The first armored car sustained a direct hit and burst into flames; the other two immediately dimmed their lights and withdrew. Infantry platoons behind the vehicles were exposed, and the Soviet soldiers apparently sustained considerable casualties.

At this point, Mr. Halim made his dash for the battered walls of the post. As the men close by saw his body bolt up and back with the impact of the bullet, a wail of panic and anguish went up.

Mr. Halim's "one more attack" ended then and there.

Confused and demoralized, the rebels withdrew. At Shikwai, Mr. Halim's village, almost all the residents seemed to be awake, grieving and repeating in apparent bewilderment, "Halim shahid, Halim shahid," or "Halim martyr, Halim martyr."

The dark-bearded Moslem fundamentalist was buried before dawn.

The first snow of winter has fallen, and the respite will give Mr. Halim's group time to recuperate before launching new campaigns in the coming year. Without his leadership, however, those campaigns are likely to be less extensive than before.

Unlike 1975, Seoul Isn't So Upset By North Korean's Visit to China

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — When President Kim II Sung of North Korea visited China in April 1975, a time when South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos were falling into Communist hands, the South Korean government reacted with alarm.

This September, Mr. Kim made another visit to China, and the reaction this time has been calm.

It is not that Mr. Kim's recent visit to China, his closest military ally, lacked significance. Among the benefits Mr. Kim is believed to have obtained are:

• The first supply of MiG-21 jet fighters North Korea has received from either China or the Soviet Union, the North's other major military ally, since 1974. At least 20 and possibly as many as 40 MiG-21s, the most modern aircraft in North Korea's large but aging air force, were delivered, according to U.S. South Korean and Japanese officials.

• Apparent Chinese acceptance of, if not wholehearted blessing for, the 70-year-old Mr. Kim's plan to have his son, Kim Jong-II, succeed him in an "unCommunist, dynastic" style.

• Some kind of increased Chinese economic assistance, possibly in the form of a cash loan or more oil supplies.

• A new expression of Chinese backing for an old North Korean proposal to replace the 1953 Korean War armistice with a peace treaty "among concerned parties" as an attempt to drive a wedge between the United States, which maintains 39,000 troops here, and South Korea.

In 1975, the only visible gift President Kim received from the Chinese was a declaration recognizing his government as "the sole legal sovereign state of the Korean nation." In fact, no official Chinese contacts have developed with the South Korean government since then, although China has started indirect trade with South Korea.

Yet in 1975 President Park Chung Hee of South Korea reacted by publicly declaring that Seoul would be defended "at any cost," as if fearing an imminent attack.

In private, South Koreans spoke of concern that Mr. Kim might carry out some military probes against the South.

This time, President Chun Doo Hwan, Mr. Park's successor, has spoken publicly only of a continuing, not an imminent, threat. Pri-

vately, the visit inspired cynicism. "Chinese-North Korean attempts to cultivate intimate relations in the past haven't produced success which lasted more than a year or two, and the hopes for good relations produced by Kim's visit this time probably won't last long either," a senior South Korean intelligence officer said.

The difference in reactions appeared to stem from a near-reversal in diplomatic fortunes of North Korea and South Korea as well as a substantial change in their relative strength since 1975.

In 1975, the U.S. will help defend allies in Asia appeared to have dissipated after the fall of Saigon. North Korea, on the other hand, appeared to be on good terms with both China and the Soviet Union and was gaining on the South in a diplomatic battle to win recognition from developing countries.

But President Ronald Reagan has reinforced U.S. support by adding F-117 jet fighters and A-10 antitank aircraft to U.S. forces here, and has announced plans to station 50 F-16s at Misawa Air Base in neighboring Japan.

Now, it is North Korea that is having trouble with the ally it re-



President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, right, was welcomed at Beijing's airport in September by China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, left, and the Communist Party chairman, Hu Yaobang.

lies on for its most sophisticated military equipment — the Soviet Union.

Hardly had Mr. Kim returned to Pyongyang before the Soviet Union sent three Tass correspondents and an aide in the Soviet Cultural Ministry to take part in international conferences in Seoul. They were the first Soviet citizens to visit South Korea on official visits.

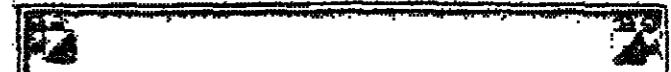
South Korea, U.S. and Japanese officials all interpreted the Soviet visits as a direct slap at Mr. Kim.

Now, with the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul, South Korean contacts with all Communist bloc nations, which North Korea continues to oppose, promise to increase. And in the overall diplomatic contest, the South is ahead, 117-105, in nations with

which diplomatic ties are maintained.

Perhaps most significant of all, the South no longer has a monopoly on political unrest.

Grass-roots demands for change could mean trouble for the South, the officer said, if the younger Mr. Kim tried to divert discontent into some kind of military confrontation with Seoul.



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14 The leading hotels of the world.

34 Elephants Trek to Asian Games And a Place Outside the Spotlight

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — After reluctantly making an uncomfortable eight-day, 1,800-mile train journey from the tropical forests of southwestern India for the opening of the ninth Asian Games here Friday, 34 majestic but cranky temple elephants have been downgraded to bit players in the sports spectacular.

Faced with a myriad of potentially embarrassing problems with the elephants' appearance before 80,000 spectators at the newly built Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium — including the unexpected early arrival of the annual mating season for some of the behemoths — Asian Games security officials have quietly revised the program for the opening ceremony, which will be presided over by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Instead of performing the full ritual of the traditional "Tridant Festival Parade" common to their native state of Kerala, and the elephants' owners have been charged — unfeignedly — by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with caring for the animals here under "inhuman conditions."

Most of the elephants have been trained to perform in religious festivals at Hindu temples in Kerala, although some are working elephants used by lumber firms. They were donated by the Kerala government.

Owners of the elephants said they had thought the animals would be a central performing art-

ernment, which presumably foresees some public relations benefit in the gesture.

Moreover, some of the elephants will be heavily tranquilized to minimize "masting," or symptoms of being seasonally in heat, their handlers said. Animal protection activists have charged that some of the beasts have also been given large doses of drugs to constipate them so they will not defecate during the televised ceremony.

He conceded that some of the pachyderms, including 45-year-old Kutukirishan, a five-ton nine-foot tusker, were in heat and potentially too dangerous to use in the opening ceremony because of their "slightly aggravated state." Kutukirishan was one of several elephants tied to trees with heavy chains as he spoke.

But the rest will make the five-mile (eight-kilometer) trek to Nehru Stadium Friday, accompanied by 110 mahouts, or handlers, and perform as promised — even though their routine has been modified, Mr. Nair said.

He denied that massive injections of drugs had been given to the elephants to constipate them for the performance, and said only "normal" amounts of tranquilizers had been used to calm the most excitable of them.

In the late 60s, Mr. Haig was acquitted on a charge of killing his wife, Bonnie.

Al Haig, 58, Jazz Pianist, Dies in U.S.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Al Haig, 58, an early bebop-style jazz pianist, died Tuesday of a heart attack in his Manhattan home.

Mr. Haig was a member of the Charlie Parker Quintet, which was credited with helping to introduce bebop. The group was comprised of Mr. Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, Tommy Potter and Mr. Haig. He also played the piano on 1945 recordings with Mr. Parker, Mr. Gillespie, Curley Russell and Sid Catlett that are considered classics.

Mr. Haig's piano style, lean and delicate, was influenced by Nat (King) Cole, Teddy Wilson and Bud Powell. The bebop style, characterized in part by unusual chord structures and harmonic complexity and innovation, originated in the early 40s. Its specific creation, however, has not been authenticated.

During World War II, Mr. Haig played with Coast Guard bands; he later worked with Jerry Wald, Charlie Barnet, Jimmy Dorsey, Stan Getz and Chet Baker and made numerous appearances at jazz festivals and nightclubs.

In the late 60s, Mr. Haig was acquitted on a charge of killing his wife, Bonnie.

Otto Kersten

BRUSSELS (AP) — Otto Kersten, 53, the Secretary General of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, died Wednesday after a short illness, the organization announced Thursday.

The group is the largest union organization in the non-Communist world. It claims a membership of 130 affiliated organizations in 53 countries, representing 84 million workers.

Sources had said earlier that 98 persons were in Grenada jails for political reasons. The release was announced as the government came under pressure at the Caribbean meeting for alleged abuse of Eric Gairy more than three years ago.

Sources had said earlier that 98 persons were in Grenada jails for political reasons. The release was announced as the government came under pressure at the Caribbean meeting for alleged abuse of Eric Gairy more than three years ago.

Barbados submitted a motion seeking to commit all 12 members of Caricom to a set of basic principles such as holding regular elections. Grenada had refused to recognize Belize as a sovereign country.

Mr. Stearne evaded questions on the possible creation of a Caribbean defense force, but he said that the issue of peace and security in the region was a separate sub-

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980s.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujisawa, President, Asian Development Bank

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Dato/Sri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Prime Minister
- H.E. Tengku Dato'Ahamad Richaudien Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Charatchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchai Hongladarom, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Hiravong Thangksasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

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Tel: 747 12 61. Tx: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is US \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is received on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of US \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind.	Open	High	Low	Chg.
30 Ind.	1022.50	1040.42	1020.05	+18.45
15 Upt.	119.32	120.44	118.25	+1.25
55 Spt.	400.00	405.00	397.70	+1.25

Standard & Poors Index

Volume	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	124.60	124.32	+0.21
Industrial	125.45	125.25	+0.20
Utility	127.45	127.25	+0.20
Finance	127.97	127.70	+0.20
Trans.	122.03	122.00	+0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sales	Chg.
Nov. 17	172,614	-1,225
Nov. 18	207,985	-2,500
Nov. 19	170,516	-2,214
Nov. 20	170,516	-2,407

*Included in the sales figure.

Market Summary, Nov. 18

Market Diaries

NYSE Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index

NYSE Index

Composite

Transport

Utilities

Finance

Trans.

New highs

New lows

Total

New highs

New lows

WEEKEND

November 19, 1982

Page 7W

Montparnasse Memories: Henry Miller and Anais Nin

by Waverley Root

PARIS — It dawned on me only in 1965, when I read Henry Miller's introduction to the catalog of an exposition of paintings by his friend (and mine) Abraham Rattner that Miller had only one subject, and it was not the one you are thinking of: It was himself.

The catalog introduction was titled "A Word About Abraham Rattner," but it read more like "A Word on the Contribution of Abraham Rattner to the Importance of Henry Miller." I was curious enough to count the lines in which Miller was mentioned and those in which Rattner was, and though the subject of the article was allowed a majority of the mentions — 53 about Rattner — there were 32 for Miller, who thus appeared as a rather intrusive admirer.

I did not know when I delivered myself to this mathematical diversion that Miller had already emphasized his importance as his own subject when the critic Edmund Wilson complimented him for his skillful portrayal of a character in one of his books — "for making this hero really live.... the genuine American bum come to lead the beautiful life in Paris."

"The theme of the book," Miller ungratefully retorted, "... is not at all what Mr. Wilson described: the theme is myself, and the narrator is also myself.... I have painstakingly indicated throughout the book that the hero is myself. I don't use heroes, incidentally, nor do I write novels. I am the hero and the book is myself."

Miller would say that this applies to almost everything Miller has written:

All his books are about himself. Those I have read were written in the first person. There may be some which are not, but even so I cannot imagine Miller being able to write anything which would not have a first-person feeling.

Within the framework of Henry Miller's narcissistic preoccupation with himself, the aspect of his subject which most interests him — indeed sometimes almost exclusively — is of course the sexual aspect, in its least sublimated form. His concentration on the rawest, crudest, emptiest, physical manifestations of sex, in harmony with the pleasure he takes in the squalid in other domains as well, strikes me as betraying a lack of comprehension and of appreciation for the beauty of sexual relationships.

I remember starting one of his books years ago ("Tropic of Cancer," perhaps?) and abandoning it after the third or fourth orgasm because of its monotony. One orgasm, after all, is very much like another; it is the attendant circumstances which transfigure some of them, but Miller does not seem to be sensitive to attendant circumstances. I prefer a little more poetry with my sex.

Sex paid off. Miller became a success when he gave the public what the public was willing to pay for. Yet he does not strike me as a voluptuary or even a libertine. The high priest of sexual enjoyment does not enjoy sex. Love for him was not a bringer of joy, but of delification: It was not uplifting, but debasing; it was not liberating, but imprisoning; it was not light, but heavy.

Miller represents the literature of disgust, and one of the things which disgusted him was sex. When he writes, in "Tropic of Cancer," "I looked around and there stood a brazen wench leaning against her door like a lazy slut, cigarette between her lips, sadly rouged and frizzled, old, scarred, cracked, evil greedy eyes," this is the language of a worshiper of Venus or of a shocked, sex-starved, revivalist preacher? "He really was puritanical," Wimpy Bald wrote. He was not in revolt against a puritanism which forbade enjoyment of sex; he was a puritan revolted by sex.

I do not suppose that anyone will dispute the statement that Miller was obsessed by sex. But why? It is a question which intrigued me, and I sought for the answer in his works — in what critics would call the internal evidence — trying to avoid the obvious conclusion: that Miller's obsession with sex was the obsession of frustration, that he perpetrated sex exploits in his head because he could not do so in bed. No other explanation seemed to hold water.

Later, in the United States, his affairs and his marriages would be notorious, but they fall into a different context, a context which does not necessarily imply a history of sexual relations satisfactorily maintained. After he became notorious, his liaisons could have been love affairs or they could have been fame affairs. In any case, in his Paris days, in the period before he became famous, and in a place where the satisfaction of sexual desire was rampant and everybody knew who was sleeping with whom, we encounter no such gossip about Miller. He seems to have been a man without women.

I myself, after our Brooklyn meeting of 1926, never once saw him with a girl. It is true that I did not see him often, but while the other proofreaders sometimes showed up at Gillotte's restaurant with a girl in tow, Henry never did. It might have been expected that at some of those



Henry Miller, about 1931.

Photograph by Brassai

relations with women, it is only when he is dealing with prostitutes that his accounts ring true, and in the gossip of the time, we find him mentioned only with prostitutes. We may suppose that he did, occasionally, get together enough money for commercial love, but since he was so poor, why did he pay for it? There were plenty of hospitable girls about, ready to cooperate for no reward except their own pleasure, with any agreeable, normally constituted young man.

In a society so endowed, what sort of young men, especially poor young men, would pass up the opportunities opened freely to them and spend their money on prostitutes, except perhaps once in a while, to enjoy the thrill of wickedness? The question answers itself: young men who were not normally constituted or thought they were not, young men who feared the humiliation of failure with a girl they had charmed into bed (who might even be talkative enough to spread the shameful news around). With a prostitute it didn't matter.

The one known "affair" in Miller's Paris life which did not involve a prostitute was that with Anais Nin, and I put "affair" in quotation marks for I do not know if it has been alleged that there was any actual physical love between them, or if their relationship is supposed to have been platonic. Indeed, if either or both had said it was either one or the other, I would not know whether to believe it or not.

In the case of Henry and Anais Nin particularly, though I do have a little material written by others, my theories — I will not call them conclusions — are derived from my own observation of the principals (in only a small part, for I saw little of either of them), from my own acquaintance with people who knew them well and whom I knew well, from that information which because of my own position as book reviewer of the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune gravitated naturally to me, from my knowledge of the whole dramatic personae of the period and of the background against which they performed.

I can believe easily of both Henry Miller and Anais Nin that they were capable of acting out a heady romance, and taking great pleasure in doing so, in words alone; indeed I find it easier to imagine them as simulating passion comfortably, in their writings, than of sexually succumbing to it; that would have been real, and both of them were products of the imaginary.

And besides, neither of them even looked capable of a full-blooded emotion.

Anais Nin, in her pre-Miller days, struck me as mousy. She did not emerge from the background: She was a piece of the furniture. Henry sank into the scenery too. When I try to evoke his physical appearance, even today, one or the other of two common French phrases pops unsought into my mind. One is "colorless and odorless," the other is "wall-colored" — in short, someone who would blend with the background and go completely unnoticed.

If I cannot imagine either Henry Miller or Anais Nin writhing in the throes of a grand passion, I have no trouble at all in seeing them indulging themselves up to the hilt in make-believe one. They were enamored of words, not acts. Both were possessed by logorrhea, both pouted out torrents of breathless prose in a sort of catharsis. I could not cast them as Holofernes and Abelard, but they could, and do it all in language.

The flow of Anais Nin's prose was stammer, but it was inimitable, like Henry's building up, but a building up by endurance rather than by fury, like an African jungle chant which continued all night long, repetitive, monotonous, in the end exhausts the singers.

A strange combination, Anais and Henry — two persons obsessed by sex whose physical relations may have been senseless; two persons considered as libertines who may in fact, except on paper, have lived rather uneventful sexual lives — strange, but not unheard of: Indeed I am almost tempted to call it typical of the scandal-loving evangelists of sex.

Or should we assume that Miller acquired fame not primarily as an apostle of unbridled sex, but because he overwhelmed the reading public by the quality of his writings?

I fear I do not rate Miller very high as a writer, and it is certainly not his sexual "frankness" (I put the word in quotation marks because I do not believe he was frank) which puts me off. This was the opinion I had of Miller's writing when he first burst upon the firmament, and it is my opinion still.

I have no other basis for appraising Miller's literary importance than by reading what he wrote, and for me it does not add up to greatness. It seems to me that the general opinion about Miller is now calming toward what was my original position. Many of those who were dazzled in the beginning seem to have reduced their estimates of his literary importance since.

If Miller is not a major figure, and I do not think he is, then how did it happen that he achieved such fame? It is my opinion, as a writer whose first book was published more than half a century ago, that the success or non-success of books is to a very large extent the result of chance.

Miller's greatest luck was perfect, though accidental, timing. His first



Anais Nin, about 1932.

succès de scandale was published at a time when it could still make an explosive impact on a puritanical world. Today, when anything goes, it would have little punch. The powers that be did "Cancer" the favor of banning it; that gave it the attractiveness of the illicit. A few copies at a time reached the United States in the bags of tourists returning from Paris, who had been charged by avid friends with buying this titillating book for them. Those who succeeded in getting hold of it gave themselves airs over those who had not.

Meanwhile Miller was keeping his notoriety alive by producing other books of the same stripe, also obtainable only in Paris. The ban on "Tropic of Cancer" was lifted only in 1962 — 28 years after it had first been published. Most books are dead in less time than that, and perhaps "Cancer" would have been too without the censor's help.

There was of course a rush to buy it when it was finally available, and the timing was still good; the United States had not yet emerged sufficiently from its puritanism to be disappointed by the book, as could have been the case later. Besides, the whole Montparnasse period had become romantic. Miller along with it, perhaps the most romantic figure of all, because to some extent the most mysterious and, thanks to his own account of his experiences, the most scandalous.

He benefited also by other elements, some fortuitous, some not. He was perseverant, an important asset; he got himself published even though he had to pay for it, or persuade friends to pay for it. Finally, when "Cancer" was finished, 1932, his was the only coterie left in Paris. He belonged to the second generation of Montparnasse — after the Stock Market crash. The first generation — that which included Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway — existed before the Stock Market crash. There was more competition then.

After 1932 Miller might almost be said to have had Montparnasse to himself. He was the last heir of its glamour, and he reaped the benefit of it.

This is the third and last of a series of articles about Henry Miller completed by Waverley Root before his death Oct. 31.

This Year, for the Holidays, Why Not Spare the Turkey?

Try a Bird of a Different Feather

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — There is a bit of hypocrisy in my attitude toward game. On the one hand I am quite uncomfortable around shotguns, rods and rifles, but on the other I yield without hesitation to well-made venison dishes, pâtés of quail, roast pheasant, roast quail, quail in vine leaves with grapes. Offer me a platter of venison Bourguignon with a rich old bottle of Chambord and it will turn any cold winter feast into a sumptuous occasion.

It occurs to me, however, that no aspect of cooking is more intimidating to home cooks than turning a piece of game into a triumph for the table. It is true that some game tastes best if it is allowed to do what the French call "getting faisance," or "high," French and English epicures, in particular, like to hang game until it takes on an unmistakably gamy taste.

Unlike me, Pierre Franey is a skilled hunter and he has also had many years' experience in preparing game for the table. It is his theory that hanging and aging game are not absolutely essential but are preferable (very small birds such as doves and quails do not demand hanging). The length of time varies from overnight for birds such as partridge to seven days or longer for a deer. Needless to say, a cool or somewhat cold place is essential. The temperature should be 40 degrees or less but not sufficient to cause freezing.

One does not have to marinate all game before cooking, either. When game is marinated, the length of time will depend on the type of game and the size of the cut. A leg of venison may marinate for as long as a week in the refrigerator, being turned frequently in the marinade, which might consist of wine, generally red, a touch of vinegar, herbs and spices such as bay leaf, thyme, parsley, peppercorns and rosemary, plus such chopped vegetables as carrots, onions and celery.

PHEASANT WITH SAUERKRAUT

2 pheasants, 2 pounds each cleaned weight, preferably trussed, with necks and hearts
Salt to taste if desired
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 pound fatback, cut into ½-inch cubes, about 2 cups
4 cups finely chopped onion
2 whole cloves garlic, peeled
1 cup dry white wine
1 tart apple, peeled, cored and sliced thin
2 pounds sauerkraut, rinsed and drained well
1 cup chicken broth
2 bay leaves
2 sprigs fresh thyme or ½ teaspoon dried
12 juniper berries, optional
1 Sprinkle pheasants inside and out with salt and pepper.

2. Heat fatback in casserole large enough to hold pheasants without crowding. Add necks and hearts. When fatback is slightly rendered add pheasants, placing them on one side. Cook about 3 minutes or until golden brown on one side and turn. Cook 2 or 3 minutes on second side until golden brown. Continue cooking and turning until golden brown. Browning time is 12 to 15 minutes.

3. Add onion and garlic and stir. Cook about 3 minutes.

4. Add wine and stir around bottom. Add apple slices and sauerkraut, distributing over and around birds.

5. Add broth, bay leaves, thyme, juniper berries, salt and pepper. Cover closely and cook 45 minutes to 1 hour or until pheasants are tender. Untruss pheasants and cut into serving pieces. Serve with sauerkraut and apples and buttered boiled potatoes.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

WILD DUCK WITH FIGS

2 ducks, trussed, about 1½ pounds each with necks, livers, hearts and gizzards
Salt to taste if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 teaspoon corn peanut or vegetable oil
½ cup finely chopped onion
2 tablespoons finely sliced shallots

½ cup finely diced carrots

½ cup finely chopped celery, including a few chopped leaves

1 cup dry white wine

2 tablespoons sugar

1 tablespoon red-wine vinegar

1 cup (12 to 24) dried figs or figlets

1 tablespoon quiche (white plum can-é-vie), kirschwasser or cognac

½ teaspoon arrowroot or cornstarch

1 tablespoon butter

1 Preheat oven to 450 degrees.

2 Sprinkle ducks inside and out with salt and pepper. Sprinkle necks, livers, hearts and gizzards with salt and pepper. Rub all over with oil. Place ducks, back side down, in baking dish in which they fit closely without touching. Scatter necks, livers, hearts and gizzards around them.

3. Place in oven and bake 30 minutes. Remove from oven. Transfer to warm platter. Cut string.

4. Pour and skim fat from baking dish. Add onion, shallots, carrots and celery. Cook, stirring, until wilted.

5. Add onion mixture to venison. Add bread crumbs, salt, pepper, parsley, egg, cumin and coriander. Mix.

6. Shape into 20 balls of more or less equal size. Heat 2 remaining tablespoons of butter in skillet and add meatballs. Cook, stirring gently and turning to allow meatballs to brown evenly. 10 minutes. Transfer to dish.

7. To skillet add remaining onions and cook, stirring, until wilted. Add paprika and thyme and stir to blend. Add broth and wine and bring to boil. Add cream and stir. Return meatballs to skillet with sauce and cover. Cook about 10 minutes.

8. To skillet add remaining onions and cook, stirring, until wilted. Add paprika and thyme and stir to blend. Add broth and wine and bring to boil. Add cream and stir. Return meatballs to skillet with sauce and cover. Cook about 10 minutes.

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TRAVEL

Bermuda, a Sailor's Snug Harbor

by Christian Williams

HAMILTON, Bermuda — If the landfall is by day, the island appears first as a mere smudge on the horizon; by night, however, it shines from afar, marked by the twin beacons of Gibb Hill and St. David's Light.

Sometimes it's a bone-weary crew who pass through Town Cut at dawn, after bombardment by a squall-soaked night, to kiss the ground at St. George. But another time you coast in under the biggest spinnaker, pulling a cloud of nylon down at Spit Buoy, the skipper pouring champagne.

Bermuda — for a sailor, it's a grand landfall: 650 miles out from the United States across a progressively bluer, warmer and more friendly Atlantic. The turbulent Gulf Stream is now forgotten; for the last 100 miles, the King's English urges you on from radio station Zed BM: within 50 miles the first Bermuda longtail appears in the sky, flitting welcoming circles around the mast.

After four or five days' sailing (or maybe eight or nine days in a 25-footer with no engine), the island appears, right where the sextant said. Or should have said.

Not every sailor in Bermuda has sailed there, of course. But whether he arrives by plane, cruise ship or yacht, the place endlessly reminds the visitor of the sea around it. So it may be argued that a great lot of tennis should not be played on Bermuda, nor flowers endlessly surveyed; we should indulge instead, while there, in oceanic endeavors.

To wit:

• Wangle a ride on a fitted dinghy. This should not be a difficult achievement. Fitted dinghies are 14-foot keelboats with long bowsprits and three sizes of masts — a very tall mast for light air, another mast for medium air, etc. Each of the yacht clubs has a fitted dinghy and they race in the harbor for the prettiness of it and the tradition.

Although it helps greatly to know someone or to be extremely rich, hanging about on race day could just result in an invitation to crew, especially if you happen to be a former Olympic sailor. Because crewmen are encouraged to jump overboard as the dinghies approach the finish line, come on being the first to go. Crouch on the stern, wait for the skipper's command, and give a good push with the legs in departing to thrust your comrades on. Don't worry, some spectator boat will pick you up and tow you down.

In any case, inquire "when the fitted dinghies race," and try to be there.

• Ride no moped. The rental of mopeds or pedal-assisted motorbikes, is a flourishing business on Bermuda and considered part of island life. They are also the sole source of a local malady known as "road rash," which is caused by falling off them.

You may be a motocross champ, but it is likely that at least one member of your party will not be much at home on a moped and will not enjoy negotiating heavy, wrong-way traffic along winding lanes with oleander-covered sheer coral walls. Why rent a moped when taxis are more civilized, buses more social, and the Bermuda harbor ferry more of a bargain?

• Rent a sailboat. The harbor ferry in Hamilton will take you to port across the sound, from which it is a five-minute walk to a pleasant landing offering Windsurfer and Dufour models. The water is so extravagantly blue, and the sights of Hamilton harbor so giddy, that even the splash-and-fail level of sailboarding is rewarding. The fee is about \$10 an hour.

Bear in mind if the wind is blowing into the little cove where the rental landing is, you'll have to tack your way out. Boardailing is something like riding a bicycle: To learn, you must be prepared to fall. Take instruction or read up carefully; go in the morning when there's no wind or chop and leave the afternoon free. Afterward, you'll need a nap.

• Assume the worst about yourself. You will look ridiculous in Bermuda shorts, stockings, tie and blazer, although the natives look quite dashing. Most restaurants will expect a blazer, and a tie is not a bad idea.

When introduced to a Bermudian, use his or her entire first name in response. (Frederick becomes "Fred" rather slowly in Bermuda; and occasionally it never becomes "Fred" at all.)

If invited for cocktails at the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club, bear in mind that women drink only in its Women's Annex. The Royal Hamilton Amateur Dinghy Club, on the other hand, invites women up to the bar with the men. Bermuda is a small island, the traditions are British and a certain formality is expected. Should you try riding a bicycle with your shirt off, be prepared to be told by a cab driver to put one on.

• Make the acquaintance of a bonyard. Charlie Loder's in Red Hole next to the Hamilton Dinghy Club is a wonderful one. It is rather small, and there room for only one or two world cruisers up on the skids, and otherwise it offers nothing to see but Charlie Loder. However, if your rudder has fallen off, it is a mighty nice place, and Charlie Loder a mighty nice fellow, to get acquainted with.

• Beaches, surf and bathing. Many ocean sailors are uncomfortable around surf. To them, surf is something you listen for with your heart in your mouth while sailing through the fog with no idea what the four-knot current has done to your course. Then somebody yells "Surf!" and you spin the wheel with your hair standing on end and go back the way you came in.

Even so, Horseshoe Bay is a knockout. It lies a half-hour by bus from Hamilton, where the Atlantic rolls onto a spectacular half-circle of pure white sand and the water is crystal clear and bathtub warm. It is a postcard come to life, and if you can look at the surging reefs without



Under sail in Hamilton Harbor.

thinking what they would do to a sailboat's hull, there is no prettier place to swim.

• Where to stay, if not on a yacht. Many visiting boats arrange to stay at one of the several yacht clubs, thereby assuring showers and electricity. It is more pleasurable, I think, to anchor out in Hamilton Harbor, commanding by dinghy to downtown. You may not even need the dinghy, as the harbor ferry will often pick you up and take you home if the tide is low.

Otherwise, a private cottage is nicest, perhaps in Paget. You can share a cottage and be spared the traffic bustle of Hamilton. The ferry then becomes town transit. Many sailors stay at the Princess Hotel in Hamilton.

• Fishing. It should not be hard to go fishing once in Bermuda, but it may be hard to do it on the way down. Sailing and fishing traditionally do not go together, supposedly because fish blood stains teak. In older times — say, 1959 — skippers made a great show of forbidding it. Now that decks are fiberglass, skippers still make a show of forbidding it. The reason is that they never catch anything.

If your skipper is one of those, obtain the article titled "Catching the Big Fish" by Robert J. Westervelt in the April 1982 issue of *Sail* magazine. Following his advice this summer, we caught a 15-pound wahoo 300 miles out. The skipper was unhappy about the blood, but after one mouthful of raw wahoo he was transported.

• Dreaming. Of course, it often happens that one's companions in Bermuda are more interested in playing tennis, dining like kings, reading paperback novels, going to the discotheque, and sleeping late (a tragic mistake on a brief vacation) than they are in the bounty of the water surrounding them.

So while they are asleep, it is a good time to visit the customs dock in St. George. There, with luck, you will find the long-distance sea travelers established in a little bonyard by the quay.

There may perhaps be an ungainly little tub from Durban, headed round the world, next to a Westsail 32 from Florida, adjacent to a doughty English family drying their mattresses after punching across the pond from Bristol. You may circulate among them, perhaps strike up a conversation, certainly learn something about the sort of folks for whom Bermuda is not a vacation weekend, but a week's layover in the cruising life.

• Beaches, surf and bathing. Many ocean sailors are uncomfortable around surf. To them, surf is something you listen for with your heart in your mouth while sailing through the fog with no idea what the four-knot current has done to your course. Then somebody yells "Surf!" and you spin the wheel with your hair standing on end and go back the way you came in.

The next morning he gravely painted over the first word of his sign. Almost immediately a young fellow turned up, and off they went at three toward some distant shore.

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How Bankers Rate the World's Hotels

NEW YORK — For the second successive year, a poll of international bankers rates the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok No. 1 in a list of the 40 best hotels in the world. The survey of more than 100 bankers was conducted by the magazine *Institutional Investor*.

The bankers, as they did in 1981, found hotels with the finest accommodations and services mainly in the Far East and Europe. They named five Asian and five European hotels in the top 10.

Overall, the bankers named 20 hotels in Europe, 9 in the United States, 6 in Asia, 2 in Canada, and one each in Mexico, Australia and the Philippines. London topped the cities with 5 hotels, followed by Paris and New York with 4. Only Hong Kong had 2 in the top 10 — the Mandarin and the Peninsula. Tokyo, Zurich, Geneva and Vienna had 2 each among the top 10.

Although the Oriental retained its top rating, there was some minor reshuffling among the others in last year's top 10. The Mandarin moved into second place, nudging out Tokyo's Hotel Okura, which dropped to third, followed by the Dolder Grand Hotel of Zurich in fourth place and the Shangri-La Hotel of Singapore in fifth in another swapping of last year's rankings.

The Hotel Ritz in Paris jumped four places to No. 6, Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten of Hamburg was up to No. 7 from 11th place, the Peninsula Hotel of Hong Kong was No. 8, down from No. 7, the Ritz Hotel of Madrid dropped from No. 6 to No. 9 and Claridge's was up two places to 10th.

The magazine said that outside the 10 best, most of the changes involved newcomers. It said the Four Seasons Hotel of Washington, which did not make the list in 1981, vaulted

into 18th place mainly "on the basis of heavier-than-usual international patronage during last year's IMF-World Bank meetings." The Beverly Wilshire hotel in Los Angeles also made the list for the first time, finishing 31st.

Other newcomers included the Hotel George V in Paris, the Savoy in London and the Grand Hotel in Stockholm.

The highest-ranking U.S. hotel was New York's Carlyle Hotel in 11th place, a drop from 8th place in the 1981 poll. In addition to the Carlyle, Four Seasons and Beverly Wilshire, U.S. hotels on the list were the Madison of Washington; the Ritz-Carlton of Chicago; the Mark Hopkins of San Francisco; and the Pierre, Park Lane, and Regency, all of New York.

The London hotels, in addition to Claridge's and the Savoy, were the Connaught, Berkeley and Inn on the Park. In Paris, besides the Ritz and George V, the list comprised the Plaza Athenee and the Meurice.

The magazine said bankers tend to be demanding about the hotels they choose. The article noted the top hotels offer special services for guests, such as round-the-clock valet and food operations. In addition, telephone operators at the Oriental will follow wake-up calls a few minutes later to make sure the guest is up. The Peninsula puts disposable robes in rooms at the first sign of rain; the Okura maintains an executive service salon with interpreters and a business library; the Paris Ritz will install direct telex lines in suites; the Shanghai places flowers in the bathrooms too; and Vier Jahreszeiten in Hamburg has thermometers for guests to make sure the bath water is not too hot.

Following is the 1982 list, with last year's rating in brackets:

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO TRAVEL SECTION
READERS**

An Egyptian Oasis in the Nile

by William E. Farrell

CAIRO — Travel in Egypt can be exhausting — the heat, the overwhelming crowds in teeming Cairo, the long descents and ascents into the wonderful tombs of places like the Valley of the Kings. There comes a time when a traveler, at least one with time to spare, will crave something — quiet.

Elephantine Island, situated in the Nile within viewing distance of Aswan, seems the perfect place to spend three or four days doing nothing with a vengeance.

From October through the end of April, the climate is perfect. Hot sunny days, cool evenings, peerless blue skies that make the Nile shimmer like silver. The summer months are very hot, but the heat is a dry one and not unbearable. I spent several days on the island to escape the noise and congestion of Cairo and rest before touring the glories of Abu Simbel and Luxor.

Elephantine Island is less than a mile long and a third of a mile wide at its thickest point. Its main attraction for me, after months of being stalled in Cairo traffic or dodging maniacal drivers as a pedestrian, is that it has no cars, only two vans that the single hotel on the island, the Aswan Oberoi, uses to transport your luggage from a ferry to your room.

The two hotel ferries are in the fluted design of the ancient reed boats of the pharaohs. You step from the boat into a gorgeous sanctuary landscaped with flowers, bougainvillea, flame trees and palms.

Standing on the island, you can see Aswan on the right bank of the Nile and on the left, bank beyond the blooms and gardens of Elephantine, you can see silky sand dunes that mark the beginning of a vast desert.

The Aswan Oberoi, run by an Indian firm, is one of the best hotels in Egypt. All 150 rooms have balconies with fine views and the rooms are air-conditioned and comfortable. The service, by the sometimes erratic standards of Egypt, is quite good.

Not architecturally distinctive, the hotel is spread out over three floors (a boon in Egypt where elevators are shabby) but the lack of adornment enhances its natural surroundings. The major flaw is that someone saw fit to build a tall tower in the middle of the complex — a structure that is utterly useless and creates an unnecessary intrusion into the area's modest skyline. But the locals regard the tower as a landmark.

The Oberoi has a handsome green and white dining room, a comfortable bar done in dark wood and soft lights, and a nightclub. There is a large swimming pool girded by tables and umbrellas and an outdoor grill that is a perfect place to have lunch after lazing in the sun. The pool is a fine spot for reading until the shadows start to fall and there is a sudden, startling desert sunset that is as spectacular as it is brief.

Swimmers beware: Elephantine Island's nocturnal amusements are the antithesis of car-splitting discos, although the nightclub has a belly dancer. But the spirit of the place is best caught by a drink, a good dinner, an evening stroll and a bed.

The food is good, not great, and the menu offers daily specials such as roast suckling pig along with such standards as curry dishes, kabobs, steaks, mixed grills, fish and lamb chops. The service is pleasant and the staff tries and succeeds in pleasing a guest. The prices vary, but two can have a decent meal (for the equivalent of \$20 with Egyptian wines (connoisseurs beware, but you can get a passable wine).

For diversion, you can always take the ferry to Aswan and wander through the big bazaar.

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A Hot New Composer at Age 70

by Barbara Bell

PARIS — When they gave a Conlon Nancarrow concert here last week, the organizers billed the event as "not to be missed." John Cage didn't miss it, nor did Merce Cunningham and neither did Conlon Nancarrow, who at the age of 70, was hearing his compositions performed for an audience for only the sixth time.

No musical instruments were visible before the concert, just large black speakers. The lights dimmed, listeners hushed and cascading over them in wild polyphony, chromaticism and multiple, shifting rhythms — sometimes with one score layered over another totally different from it — came eight of Conlon Nancarrow's "Studies for Player Piano."

Yes, player piano. For 35 years, Nancarrow has composed exclusively for the old-fashioned player piano, laboriously hand-punching piano rolls in a suburb of Mexico City and playing them only there on two upright pianos that he has "souped up" to sound more metallic than normal. The tapes played at the IRCAM center here — and in three other concerts in the last month, in Graz and Hall, Austria, and in Cologne — were recorded in Nancarrow's soundproof studio; he left the pianos at home, judging them too unwieldy to travel.

Nancarrow (pronounced Nan-CARE-o) himself has traveled little in the last 40 years, living virtually as a recluse from the international musical scene and in self-imposed exile from the United States, where he was born. For more than three decades he worked steadily in his studio, unknown even to most musicians. Only in the last five years has he won international recognition, most tangibly this year in the form of a \$300,000 "genius" grant from the MacArthur Foundation in Chicago, which puts him in the unusual position of seeming to be a hot new composer at age 70.

How to describe Nancarrow's music? "Well, I don't," he said, a few hours before returning to Mexico with his wife, an archaeologist, and their 11-year-old son. He thinks a bit, then adds, smiling. "I wouldn't know how to describe it myself."

"Old-fashioned is one way it doesn't. 'Maniacally percussive,' 'incredibly rich,' 'totally enjoyable,' 'intense' and 'utterly original' are a few terms that composers and musical observers have used recently regarding Nancarrow's work."

"Time is the musical element that has always interested me most," he says. That interest is reflected in breakneck speed in much of his work, where notes follow each other faster than any human pianist could play them,



Conlon Nancarrow.

sometimes so rapidly that they challenge the capacity of the ear to perceive them.

The same almost-obsessive concern with time has led Nancarrow to experiment with complex juxtapositions of tempo relationships in which mathematical concepts play a crucial part. "If I had started my work later, I almost certainly would have used electronic methods. But I don't work that way and I'm too old to learn," he says, more with satisfaction than with regret. Nancarrow radiates confidence that he is doing exactly what he wants to do, and, therefore, what he ought to be doing.

Laconic and a loner, he appears to take quiet delight in his new role as a Rip Van Winkle of the contemporary musical world. Emerging at an advanced age into the spotlight of public performance, he says he had worked alone simply because "I like it that way."

Nancarrow was born Oct. 27, 1912, in Texarkana, Arkansas, where there was a player piano in his parents' home. He became a jazz trumpeter, an interest evoked by the uprooting honky-tonk style of his early "Studies for Player Piano," and studied music with Walter Piston, Nicolas Slonimsky and Roger Sessions. In 1937, he joined the Lincoln Brigade to fight the Franco forces in the Spanish Civil War. On his return home, he says, he was politically harassed by the U.S. government.

Told he could not get a passport and unwilling to live as a "second-class citizen," Nancarrow decided to leave the United States. The only countries open to him without U.S. passport were Canada and Mexico; he chose Mexico, settled there in 1940 and later became a Mexican citizen.

Originally Nancarrow composed for conventional instruments, but he became dissatisfied with difficulties in finding musicians to perform his work and once found, with their frequent inability to play his music exactly as written. "The problem was, no human hands could play as fast as I wanted," he observes.

In 1947, he hit upon the player piano as the answer to his demands and has never looked back. He is now working on "Studies" numbered in the 40s, slowly — a complex five-minute piece can take as long as a year to compose and punch. The total performance time of his life's work has now reached about five hours.

Does he ever think of composing for different instruments?

"No, not any more," he says. "I'm completely into player pianos."

Over the years, whispers about Nancarrow's unusual work reached other composers and a few, like John Cage in the late 1950s, made the trip to his Mexico City studio, the only place it

could be heard. Merce Cunningham set a balloon to his music.

The "Studies for Player Piano," however, remained inaccessible and virtually unknown until five years ago when 1750 Arch Records, a California company, started recording the works under Nancarrow's supervision in his own studio and releasing them accompanied by didactic notes and photographs. Three long-play records are available and a fourth is to be issued soon.

Nancarrow's personal horizons expanded even more dramatically less than 18 months ago when he was persuaded to return to the United States for the first time since 1947 to take part in the New Music America festival in San Francisco. That appearance was followed by another at the Cabrillo Music Festival in California last summer, and this fall's European tour.

Conlon Nancarrow, the former recluse, appears comfortable basking in acclaim from his colleagues and the public. So why did he wait so long to go before audiences with his music?

He smiles, considers and answers with his hint of an Arkansas drawl, "I didn't realize there would be this interest in it."

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

	12 Month High	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1981 High	Low	1981 Close	Close Prev Close	12 Month High	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1981 High	Low	1981 Close	Close Prev Close	12 Month High	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	1981 High	Low	1981 Close	Close Prev Close
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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1982

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.15	Filing Rule Notes	P.14
NYSE Prices	P.6	Gold Markets	P.14
Canadian Stocks	P.14	Hippe & Lows	P.14
Corporate Bonds	P.14	International Summary	P.14
Dividends	P.14	U.S. Money Rates	P.14
Earnings reports	P.13	OTC Stocks	P.14
Euro-rates	P.14	Other Markets	P.15

Page 11

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Honeywell Groups Control Businesses

Honeywell Inc. has grouped its control business into four separate units that will report directly to Edson W. Spencer, chairman and chief executive officer.

"Control systems as such have never been an integrated business but rather a convenient way to group together a number of different businesses for management decision," the company said. The reorganization was prompted by the growth and future potential of the various business, it said. The new units are control products, control systems, international controls and aerospace and defense.

As part of Honeywell's reorganization Michael R. Bonsignore has been named president of its Honeywell Europe S.A. unit. Mr. Bonsignore succeeds William W. George, who has been transferred to Honeywell's head office in Minneapolis as executive vice president, control systems.

As president of Honeywell Europe, with headquarters in Brussels, Mr. Bonsignore will be responsible for control systems, control products and aerospace and defense operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He said Honeywell Europe's sales accounted for about 15 percent of the company's total 1981 sales of \$3.5 billion.

Mr. Bonsignore, 41, who has been vice president of Honeywell's major systems operations in Seattle since 1980, will report to Joe E. Chenevert, who has been elected executive vice president, international controls. Mr. Chenevert, who was president of Honeywell Europe from 1977 to 1980, currently is group vice president, residential division.

Baker Leaves Continental Illinois

George E. Baker has resigned as executive vice president and head of general banking services at Continental Illinois.

Continental refused to comment on a Washington Post report that said Mr. Baker was a casualty of last July's failure of Oklahoma City-based Penn Square. Continental said that Mr. Baker, once considered a candidate to become the bank's next chairman, "leaves to pursue other business activities." Chicago-based Continental bought more than \$1 billion in loans from the failed Penn Square Bank, of which the bank estimates \$220 million are bad.

As head of the bank's general banking services, Mr. Baker, 53, was responsible for corporate banking, both domestic and international.

Continental said he will be succeeded by Edward M. Cummings, who has been with the bank for more than 34 years. Mr. Cummings, an executive vice president, has been the bank's senior officer in its European headquarters in London for the past two years.

Ceyrac Elected Chamber President

François Ceyrac, formerly chairman of the French employers' federation, has been elected president of the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ceyrac will take over from Philip von Schoeller of Austria Jan. 1.

The organization elected François van den Hoven of the Netherlands to succeed Mr. Ceyrac as vice president. Mr. van den Hoven is chairman of Unilever N.V. According to established practice, he can expect to be elected president of the chamber for 1984.

Other Appointments

Rolf E. Breuer, director and head of securities trading and investment services at Deutsche Bank AG, has been elected vice chairman of Euroclear, a clearinghouse for Eurobonds. The position had been vacant for more than a year.

Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd. has named J.Y. Ku general manager of the Seoul branch, succeeding K.W. Park, who is returning to the bank's Seoul head office. Mr. Ku formerly was deputy general manager of the bank's international department in Seoul.

Brian J. Ritter has been named general manager of P.T. Upjohn Indonesia, succeeding Kenneth R. Melkjaer. Mr. Melkjaer has taken the position of general manager of Upjohn New Zealand, the position previously held by Mr. Ritter. Upjohn is a U.S. pharmaceuticals manufacturer.

Roll J. Schelling has been named managing director of Banque Générale du Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A., a new Zurich-based subsidiary of Banque Générale du Luxembourg. Mr. Schelling previously was a deputy manager at Girard Zurich AG.

Banco di Sicilia has opened a representative office in Munich headed by Domenico Tripodi and a branch in Frankfurt headed by Giovanni Leonardi and Jean-Ove Stier.

Emilien Bolduc has been appointed managing director of Banque Belge Pour l'Industrie, a Brussels-based subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada. He succeeds Jean-Pierre Belanger, who has been named vice president, commercial lending, in the Montreal head office of Royal Bank. Mr. Bolduc previously was with Royal Bank in New York.

BRENDA HAGERTY

Prices Advance Slightly on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Thursday amid persistent speculation about an imminent discount rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range throughout the session and closed with a gain of 4.60 at 1,032.10. Advances fell decisively by a 3-to-2 margin, and volume slid to a relatively light 77.6 million shares, compared with the 84.4 million traded Wednesday.

Analysts looking at the low turnover said investors are moving away from the market to await any action by the Federal Reserve on the discount rate; the rate charged

GM and Japanese Firm Seek Robotics Toehold

By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service

WARREN, Michigan — Eric Mittelstadt's temporary office here has been the staging area for a Japanese-American invasion of the U.S. robot industry.

Mr. Mittelstadt is president and chief executive officer of GMFanuc Robotics, an independent, privately held company created by General Motors of the United States and Fanuc of Japan.

Fanuc is one of the world's biggest producers of computer controls and other automated devices used in the manufacture of industrial robots.

A successful venture by the two giants could alter significantly the makeup of the U.S. robot market, in which about 50 manufacturers, most of them small companies, are struggling for a share of the profits in shaping the factory of the future.

GMFanuc's plan of attack is two-pronged. The first is to help GM expand its application of robot technology to car production, by far the largest field of robot use today. The second is to seek the biggest piece possible of the market for robots in textile manufacturing, electronics and other industries.

"This is a pretty damned exciting job," Mr. Mittelstadt said. "We've got all kinds of competitors. But we ought to be able to make money. We ought to be able to become a significant force."

It will not be easy.

Unimation, which is a subsidiary of New York-based Condec, and Cincinnati Milacron together have captured nearly 70 percent of the U.S. robot market. General Electric and IBM hold less than 2 percent, but are working aggressively to expand. GMFanuc entered the robot war six months ago, and now has a tentative hold on about 0.8 percent of the American market.

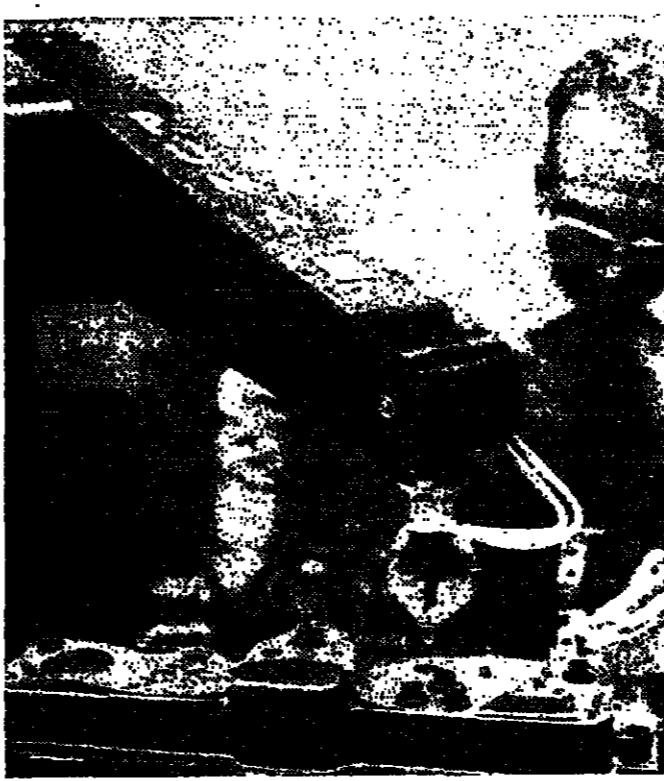
GMFanuc "right now is a weeny thing," said Laura Comiglio, an analyst for New York-based Bachrach Halsey Stuart Shields. She said the company could have growth problems in a recessionary economy in which the heavy-metal industries, particularly auto and steel, have been hit hardest.

But GMFanuc comes from parents with clout. GM, for example, has weathered the harsh economic climate better than the rest of its domestic competitors in the auto industry and is pushing ahead with a \$40-billion program to overhaul its plants and product lines.

Much of GM's plant modernization program involves automation.

Michael R. Bonsignore

Michael R. Bonsignore is an executive vice president, control systems, at Honeywell Inc. in Minneapolis.



A GM robot installs a light bulb in a panel.

Argentina Imposes Plan to Reschedule \$5 Billion of Debt

By Leslie Miller

Reuters

Buenos Aires — In a move some banking sources described as tantamount to a unilateral debt rescheduling, the Argentine central bank said Thursday that it will exchange notes or bonds for about \$3 billion in private debts to foreign banks.

The bank said in a circular that the foreign creditors will get back bonds or promissory notes denominated in dollars and redeemable after four or five years.

It was Argentina's latest measure to tackle a payments crisis on its foreign debt of \$37 billion. The country has already reached an advanced stage in negotiations on financial help from the International Monetary Fund.

Under the new plan the central bank will in effect take over the obligations of people who borrowed abroad 18 months ago with guarantees that the bank would resell them dollars at a concessionary peso exchange rate.

Senior government officials have said publicly that Argentina does not have enough foreign exchange to repay principal and interest on about \$5 billion of such debts when they mature between December and February.

The bonds on offer to the creditors will carry a rate of interest to

be adjusted every six months and can be redeemed in four installments between November 1986 and November 1987.

The central bank said it was prepared to consider any other options the creditors might propose for repayment of the debts.

Alternatively, the Argentine borrowers may apply to roll the debts over by taking out new foreign exchange insurance when the debts fall due.

■ Brazil to Seek IMF Loan

Brazil announced Thursday plans to borrow \$500 million from the International Monetary Fund to help pay back its foreign debts, fast approaching the \$90-billion mark, Reuters reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The arrangement Brazil hopes to use is designed to compensate countries for declines in the prices of their exports and does not impose any restrictions on economic policy. Several other Latin American countries with foreign payment problems have taken advantage of the same IMF arrangement this year.

Finance Minister Ernesto Galves told reporters: "We are preparing the figures... When all is ready, I will apply and ask for the \$500 million I'm entitled to because my exports have fallen."

The announcement ended weeks of speculation that Brazil would apply to the fund. Bankers said the withdrawal of many foreign banks from Latin American lending over the last few months made the move inevitable.

Foreign loans for periods longer than a year began to dry up following reports of the Mexican debt crisis, and Brazil found itself forced into short term borrowing, which it had long resisted.

In the last few weeks the foreign debt due for repayment within 12 months is believed to have risen to \$16 billion from \$12 billion at the end of last year.

Debts with longer terms are expected to total \$72 billion to \$73 billion at the end of 1982.

Some bankers said Brazil probably will apply soon for as much as \$2 billion in added IMF credit.

Mexico has already obtained a three-month delay in repaying its government debts and two days ago asked its creditors for a further moratorium of 120 days until March 23 next year.

Mexico's Creditors Scramble to Avoid Damage to Earnings

By Martin Baron

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Mexico's foreign lenders are scrambling against a Dec. 31 deadline to avoid a situation in which about \$13 billion in loans to that nation's private businesses would be declared "non-accrual." Such a development would damage the foreign banks' earnings and sow further unease about Mexico's financial condition.

While large institutions such as Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Bank of America would be affected somewhat, the most severe proportional impact would fall on regional institutions in Texas that lent heavily to Mexican companies. Although many companies are solvent and have pesos available to pay their debt, the loans are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the businesses have been unable to exchange pesos for dollars at Mexico's central bank.

Loans are considered to be non-accrual if interest is not received for 60 days to 90 days, depending on the government entity that issued the bank charter. Once loans are placed in non-accrual status, unpaid interest payments are excluded from bank earnings.

Sources who declined to be identified said the issue of private-sector

debt has become a major concern for members of a 13-bank advisory committee on Mexico.

If the private-sector debt problem is not resolved at least temporarily before Dec. 31, the non-accrual loans could depress the profits of some medium-sized banks in a major way. Moreover, some banks could be forced to restate their earnings for the third quarter.

White large institutions such as Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank and Bank of America would be affected somewhat, the most severe proportional impact would fall on regional institutions in Texas that lent heavily to Mexican companies. Although many companies are solvent and have pesos available to pay their debt, the loans are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the businesses have been unable to exchange pesos for dollars at Mexico's central bank.

The central problem is that almost no interest has been paid since Sept. 1 on bank loans to Mexico's private businesses. Although many companies are solvent and have pesos available to pay their debt, the loans are denominated in U.S. dollars, and the businesses have been unable to exchange pesos for dollars at Mexico's central bank.

The concern over private-sector debt continues despite tentative approval by the International Monetary Fund to lend Mexico \$3.9 billion over three years.

The prospect of classifying the

private-sector loans as non-accrual is now considered one of the most pressing immediate concerns. "We're doing everything we possibly can to resolve this prior to the end of the year," a banker said.

Once Mexico amasses enough dollars, interest on the private-sector loans will be repaid, the source said. "This is a liquidity problem, not a credit problem across the board."

Although interest actually was not being paid on private-sector debt during September, banks still recorded earnings from the loans on third quarter financial statements because the loans were not due one month past due.

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SOME KEY INTERBANK FIGURES AS OF JUNE 30 1982:

TOTAL DEPOSITS:	TL 30,683,736
TOTAL ASSETS:	TL 47,985,809
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:	TL 1,801,511,000

SHARE CAPITAL
increased to TL 4,000,000,000
(TL 1,375,000,000 paid up
at June 30 1982)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Intel to Cut Salaries by up to 10%

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) — Salaries for the 20,000 employees of Intel Corp. will be cut by up to 10 percent during 1983 because of sagging semiconductor sales, the company has announced. The reductions will be graduated, with workers at the bottom of the pay scale facing pay cuts of only 3.4 percent.

"The semiconductor industry has experienced unusually rapid price erosion as a result of the recession," the company's chairman, Gordon E. Moore, said Wednesday. "Revenue growth has not kept pace. Without this program, it is unlikely in the near term that we would return to profitability levels necessary to sustain growth."

Intel, which manufactures memory and microprocessor components and systems, also plans to close its assembly plants in Malaysia, Barbados and the Philippines from Christmas through New Year. Its wafer-fabrication plants in the United States also will be closed for maintenance during that period.

IH Pleads Guilty to Bribery Charge

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — International Harvester has pleaded guilty to a criminal charge of conspiring to bribe officials of Pemex, Mexico's state oil company, to obtain sales of gas turbine compression equipment, the Justice Department said Thursday.

It said that under an agreement filed in U.S. District Court in Houston, Harvester had agreed to pay a \$10,000 fine and to pay the department \$40,000 to cover its expenses in prosecuting the case. Harvester was one of four U.S. companies charged in connection with an alleged scheme to offer nearly \$10 million in bribes to two Pemex officials.

Congressmen Warn Against Tax Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional Republican leaders told President Reagan Thursday that he could not get the votes to make next year's income tax cut effective earlier, as some presidential advisers have proposed as a way of spurring the economy.

Speaking with reporters after they met with the president, both Senate GOP leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee and House Republican leader Robert Michel of Illinois appeared intent on hastening about the chances Congress would approve moving up to Jan. 1 the income tax cut now scheduled for July 1. As the president's advisers fought over the merits of speeding up the tax cut, the president said Wednesday that he had not made up his mind whether to seek congressional approval of the plan.

Mitsubishi May Build Cars in U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Mitsubishi is studying the possibility of producing 200,000 to 300,000 cars a year in the United States on its own, it said Thursday. But it is still examining the alternative of producing trucks and cars in the United States in a joint arrangement with Chrysler.

Mitsubishi makes slightly more than 1 million cars and trucks a year in Japan, of which it exports 100,000 cars to the United States. Of that 100,000, Mitsubishi has been selling 30,000 cars through its own distributors and the rest through Chrysler dealers.

UAW Sets New Talks With Chrysler

DETROIT (AP) — Bargainers for the United Auto Workers union will meet Saturday and Monday with Chrysler representatives to discuss new contracts for Canadian and U.S. autoworkers, the union said Thursday. The announcement followed a meeting here of the union's negotiators and top officials.

Robert White, director of the Canadian UAW, said talks would resume Saturday in Toronto with a discussion of non-economic issues. He said he felt "an enormous pressure" to resolve the strike. Bargainers for Chrysler's U.S. autoworkers, meanwhile, said they had arranged a meeting with company officials for Monday morning.

The union's 16,000 Canadian members have been on strike since Nov. 4. Negotiations over a new contract with U.S. Chrysler workers had broken off and were not scheduled to resume until January.

ATT Files for 15-Million-Share Offer

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph filed Thursday with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a public offering of 15 million shares. The company said Wednesday that it planned to raise up to \$1 billion through the offering.

ATT said underwriters will have an option to buy up to 1.5 million additional shares to cover any over-allotments. The company said the offering will be negotiated with a nationwide group of investment banking firms led by Morgan Stanley, Blythe Eastman, Paine Webber, First Boston, Merrill Lynch, White Weld Capital Markets Group and Salomon Brothers.

[Analysts said Wednesday that since ATT already had 876 million common shares spread among more than 3 million shareholders, the new offering would not appreciably dilute the value of the existing shares, The New York Times reported. "The dilution from selling this amount of stock is peanuts — less than 20 cents a share," said James M. McCabe, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds.]

Yamani Doesn't Rule Out Price Cut Income Up 0.7% in U.S. For October

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Saudi Arabia wants OPEC to maintain its price at \$34 a barrel but does not object to considering proposals for a cut, the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said in an interview published Thursday.

The Kuwaiti daily al-Watan quoted him as saying Saudi Arabia would not mind studying a price change at a formal meeting of OPEC if other members wished. "But we prefer to maintain prices as they are," added Sheikh Yamani.

In London, Reuters quoted analysts as saying that the comments could hurt the reception of the government's offer to sell British PLC shares to the public. A drop in oil prices would lower the state-owned company's value. The analysts said, however, that Sheikh Yamani's comments did not seem to herald an oil price cut by the Saudis.

Industry executives and analysts who have closely followed the Saudi bid to defend an artificially high price through the prevailing glut considered that Mr. Yamani had not said anything particularly dramatic.

In recent weeks the Saudis have let it be known that they are getting tired of sticking to the \$34 price and losing sales to such exporters as Iran, Libya, Britain and Mexico, which charge a few dollars less. The Saudis have hinted that they and such allies as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates might cut prices on their own if OPEC fails to agree, or a reference price that all 13 members will respect at next month's meeting.

In Harrison, New York, meanwhile, the chairman of Texaco said OPEC's power to dictate oil prices and production will continue to weaken throughout this decade.

"Indeed, the world could get by if oil exports were shut off by any

single major OPEC member, with the possible exception of Saudi Arabia," the official John K. McKinley, said Wednesday in a meeting with securities analysts at the company's headquarters.

OPEC will continue to be hurt by declining demand for oil as a result of big price increases in the 1970s and by increased oil production in non-OPEC countries, he said.

"Despite two major wars — the Israeli attack in Lebanon and the war between Iran and Iraq — there has been no perceptible effect on crude oil prices and no embargo against any nation," Mr. McKinley said.

The executive said he believed nonetheless that the decline in oil consumption in the industrialized West is mostly over and that demand will rise in 1983. The expected increase in demand could reduce the downward pressure on prices of gasoline.

have shaken the three-century-old institution.

The worst of the recent problems arose last summer when Alexander & Alexander, the big U.S. brokerage, took over the Alexander Howden Group. Accountants soon discovered questionable deals and accounting practices allegedly involving top Howden executives that forced Alexander & Alexander to add more than \$50 million to Howden's reserves.

While Lloyd's maintains that the Howden affair touched only peripherally on its operations and industry analysts note that all underwriting policy claims sold at Lloyd's have been paid, image is clearly a concern. Peter Green, the chairman, told a general meeting before Wednesday's vote that the market needed a new self-regulatory system that "is seen by the outside world to work effectively."

The major reform on the agenda is a requirement that brokers, who

arrange insurance for clients such as shippers and airlines, end their ties with underwriting agents, who sell insurance on behalf of investor groups. As Lloyd's has grown, so has concern that brokers and underwriters involved in both activities might not deal at arm's length.

The new council also must set up a disciplinary committee and an appeals tribunal. In addition, it will have to adopt regulations that will carry out Lloyd's promise to Parliament to develop new disclosure rules.

The four working members who won were Mr. Green; two underwriting agents, David Colideric and Colin Murray; and Robin Warrender, a broker. The top vote getter among the investors was Sir Marcus Kinball, a member of Parliament. Also elected were Alcon Copaswar, Colin Baillieu, Christopher Davidge, Robert Elbourn, Dennis Fredjohn, Elias Kulundis and J.G. Marks.

Lloyd's Elects 12 for New Board

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — The 20,000 members of Lloyd's of London, the world's largest insurance market, have elected eight British investors and four working members to a new governing council charged with overseeing sweeping regulatory reforms required by Parliament.

The vote, on Wednesday was seen here as a victory for establishment members of the exchange. All of the winners had the backing of leading brokers and managers of the investor syndicates from which members buy insurance in Lloyd's busy trading room.

They will set about modernizing Lloyd's self-regulatory system at a time when the exchange's reputation is at a low ebb. Scandals involving reinsurance placed abroad and complaints that underwriters have violated limits on the risks to which they can expose investors

are a requirement that brokers, who

GM, Fanuc Seek Robotics Toehold in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)
a lot of knowledge about it." Mr. Mittelstadt said. "A lot of our people are from General Motors, and we know the people at General Motors, and we know what it takes to be successful inside of General Motors."

GM and Fanuc each contributed \$5 million to start the company. Mr. Mittelstadt said the total \$10-million investment was "enough to keep us going for well over a year and a half; even if we don't sell anything — and we do intend to sell something."

Still, the parent companies probably will have to contribute more money. GM/Fanuc is preparing to set up permanent headquarters in nearby Troy, a Detroit suburb, and it also wants to build a manu-

facturing plant in the United States. The company now produces its robots in Japan and at independent shops in the Detroit area, where GM/Fanuc's NC (numerically controlled) Painter robots are assembled.

GM/Fanuc has 120 full-time employees, mostly technicians and administrators. Like Mr. Mittelstadt, a former executive assistant in the GM overseas division, most of GM/Fanuc's people come from the car company.

Mr. Mittelstadt said GM/Fanuc hopes to have \$50 million in sales in 1983, but he conceded that in the face of the recession, that goal is "very ambitious."

"But I've gotten good indication that both parents are going to be fairly tolerant," he said. "They know that we're a new business and that, as a new business, we're not going to be wildly profitable in the first year and a half."

But he said the parents' patience is not based in altruism. "Fanuc is giving GM needed expertise in computer controls and robot development — and we're giving them manufacturing competence and access to the U.S. market," Mr. Mittelstadt said.

It said there were 2.18 million people out of work in October, a 3.7-percent rise from September.

Hitachi to Supply GEC

Hitachi has announced that it will supply GEC Electrical Projects of Britain with industrial robot production technology. Reuters reported Thursday from Tokyo. GEC Electrical is a unit of General Electric Co. of Britain, no relation to the U.S. company of the same name.

Bendix, Yaskawa Sign Pact

Bendix and Yaskawa Electric Manufacturing have signed agreements involving broad cooperation for technology and products in robotics and computer numerical controls. Reuters reported from Cleveland.

Carter Hawley Hale Stores

3rd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue..... 705.2 645.9

Profits..... 4.72 6.23

Per Share..... 0.14 0.23

9 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 2,000. 1,900.

Profits..... 11.73 20.10

Per Share..... 0.35 0.68

Nippon Light Metal

6 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 127,570. 131,540.

Net..... loss\$5,050.

Japan

Kubota

6 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 272,140. 254,280.

Profits..... 7,760. 7,340.

Per Share..... 0.22 0.21

United States

Carter Hawley Hale Stores

3rd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue..... 1,850. 1,700.

Profits..... 397.4 516.

Per Share..... 0.02 0.06

9 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 2,000. 1,900.

Profits..... 11.73 20.10

Per Share..... 0.35 0.68

Federated Department Stores

3rd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue..... 1,850. 1,700.

Profits..... 397.4 516.

Per Share..... 0.02 0.06

9 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 2,000. 1,900.

Profits..... 10.36 12.5.

Per Share..... 0.26 0.26

May Department Stores

3rd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue..... 885.7 829.7

Profits..... 26.7 18.9

Per Share..... 0.92 0.45

9 Months..... 1982 1981

Revenue..... 2,000. 1,900.

Profits..... 51.00 57.60

Per Share..... 2.02 1.88

Correction Notice of Mandatory Redemption

Bright Leasing (Caribbean) N.V.

8% Guaranteed Notes due 1993

Further to Notice dated November 11, 1982, notice is hereby given that Note No. 1161 has not been drawn for redemption, but Note No. 10610 has been drawn for redemption.

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WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C	F
ALGARVE	17	15	50	Fair
ALGERS	20	18	9	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	14	8	46
ANKARA	16	11	2	Overcast
ATHENS	18	14	1	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	3	23	77	Fair
BANGKOK	3	23	2	Cloudy
BEIJING	7	21	2	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	2	Overcast
BELGRADE	7	21	1	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	4	Rain
BOSTON	50	50	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	6	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15	54	1	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	27	77	16	Overcast
CAIRO	20	79	59	Fair
CAGAYAN DE ORO	20	79	59	Fair
CASABLANCA	11	32	30	Cloudy
CHICAGO	6	43	37	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	48	7	45
COSTA DEL SOL	20	48	7	45
DAKAR	11	32	1	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	10	Rain
EDINBURGH	10	58	5	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	1	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	6	Rain
GENEVA	7	47	1	Cloudy
HARARE	27	51	15	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	2	Cloudy
HONG KONG	73	73	10	Rain
HOUATON	27	75	16	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	20	58	10	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	17	Cloudy
LIMA	13	55	18	Overcast
LISBON	23	73	18	Fair

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

NOVEMBER 18 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are provided by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following international symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (1) monthly; (2) quarterly; (3) semi-annually; (4) annually; (5) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd: (1) London, (2) Zurich, (3) Geneva, (4) Frankfurt, (5) New York, (6) Paris, (7) Tokyo, (8) Zurich, (9) London, (10) Paris, (11) Zurich, (12) Geneva, (13) Frankfurt, (14) London, (15) Paris, (16) Zurich, (17) London, (18) Paris, (19) Zurich, (20) London, (21) Paris, (22) Zurich, (23) London, (24) Paris, (25) Zurich, (26) London, (27) Paris, (28) Zurich, (29) London, (30) Paris, (31) Zurich, (32) London, (33) Paris, (34) Zurich, (35) London, (36) Paris, (37) Zurich, (38) London, (39) Paris, (40) Zurich, (41) London, (42) Paris, (43) Zurich, (44) London, (45) Paris, (46) Zurich, (47) London, (48) Paris, (49) Zurich, (50) London, (51) Paris, (52) Zurich, (53) London, (54) Paris, (55) Zurich, (56) London, (57) Paris, (58) Zurich, (59) London, (60) Paris, (61) Zurich, (62) London, (63) Paris, (64) Zurich, (65) London, (66) Paris, (67) Zurich, (68) London, (69) Paris, (70) Zurich, (71) London, (72) Paris, (73) Zurich, (74) London, (75) Paris, (76) Zurich, (77) 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SPORTS

NFL Owners Ratify Accord; Reactions Of Players Mixed

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Agreement on the National Football League's new five-year collective bargaining agreement is within one step of becoming official. The owners' or their representatives from the 26 teams voted Wednesday to approve the tentative terms of settlement reached Tuesday night, and the players' association indicated that it would initial each article of the contract, which must precede the formal signing.

The remaining step is a secret ballot vote by the league's 1,500 players, which will be conducted next Tuesday. If a majority of the players approves, the contract goes into effect. If a majority rejects it, a possibility that is not considered likely, negotiations would resume, either with games continuing, or the players going back on strike.

Chuck Sullivan, the vice president of the New England Patriots and chairman of the Management Council's executive committee, said Wednesday night that the clubs had voted unanimously to accept the contract, which brought an end to the 57-day strike, the longest in professional sports history.

Pete Rozelle, the commissioner of the NFL, said he thought the strike, which caused eight regular-season games not to be played as scheduled, was something that had to happen.

"The players were very sincere in the things they wanted, the things they felt possible," he said. "They demonstrated union solidarity, to borrow their word, in staying out that long. On the other hand, the owners were put in the position of signing something they felt they couldn't live with. We had to have an impasse, and I don't think a combination of Artile Huh and Job could clarify it. So it came right down to the crunch."

While the ratification process continued, 27 of the 28 training camps opened Wednesday to players around the league. The exception was the New York Jets, who delayed until Thursday.

The Jets' practice facilities in Hempstead on Long Island remained closed at the direction of Jim Kensil, the team's president and a member of the Management Council's executive committee.

"The strike is not over," Kensil said. "I'm not speaking for other clubs. We're not going to open the camps until the strike is over."

The possibility that the strike is not over hinged on the union's acceptance of the terms of settlement, as they existed Tuesday night. The process of acceptance, leading to the actual signing of a document, includes each side initialing each section of the contract in its final form.

Management said Tuesday night that it was ready to initial the contract Wednesday. Kensil said that Garvey had indicated that the un-

ion would not initial until Thursday.

In Detroit, the Lions voted not to begin practicing until they met with Stan White, the linebacker and a member of the union's executive committee who was returning to the team's training facilities in Pontiac, Michigan.

The Lions are scheduled to play the Bears, but the Bears also decided to postpone their practice Wednesday, until they could discuss the contract with Brian Baschnagel, the union representative.

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Steve Boros — "The best person for this job."



Bill Walsh, coach of the 49ers (left), could not bear to look at his rusty team during its first workout since the NFL player strike. Ray Perkins, the Giants' coach (top), seemed more brave.

Steve Boros to Manage A's, Replacing Popular Martin

The Associated Press

OAKLAND — Steve Boros, a 46-year-old baseball coach for the Montreal Expos who was managing in the minor leagues three years ago, has been named to manage the Oakland A's. He replaces Billy Martin, who was fired last month.

The club president, Roy Eisenhardt, called Boros "the best person for the job at this time in this community."

Boros, who left college 25 years ago to begin a career in professional baseball, says he became a major league manager because of the moral support of those who encouraged him not to give up.

There were rough times, Boros said. They included just seven years in the minors as an infielder with the Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs, many bus trips in the minors as a player and manager and the experience of being fired from the Kansas City Royals' coaching staff when that team cleaned house three years ago.

"But so many good people were pulling for me, men like Whiley Herring, John McHale and Jack McKeon. That kept me going," Boros said Wednesday.

McHale, now president of the Montreal Expos, strongly recommended Boros when Eisenhardt asked permission to interview him. McHale also was instrumental in signing Boros, who had played at the University of Michigan, to his first contract 25 years ago.

But looking back at 1958, Boros thanked another man: Billy Martin.

"I was an aspiring young infielder with the Detroit Tigers, and Billy Martin took me aside to show me how to make the double play," Boros recalled. "He did that knowing full well that sometime down the road I might be competing with him. That made a tremendous impression on me. I've always had great respect for Billy."

Boros' best year as a player was 1961, when as the regular Tiger third-baseman he hit .270 and batted in 62 runs.

Martin, who grew up in nearby Berkeley and played minor league ball in Oakland, was immensely popular with the A's fans in his

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Philadelphia 12 12 .500 0.0

Boston 10 13 .455 1.0

New Jersey 10 13 .455 1.0

Washington 7 17 .300 3.5

Philadelphia 7 17 .300 3.5

New Jersey 7 17 .300 3.5

Philadelphia 7 17 .300 3.5

OBSERVER

The Scrutable Kremlin

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The change of government in Moscow confronts Washington either with great peril or rich opportunity, though possibly neither. Only time will tell.

This is why we must be patient. Not must we relax our guard. At the same time, our posture must be absolutely correct. As President Reagan has pointed out, it takes two to tango, but the correct posture for doing the tango is quite different from the posture that must be assumed for doing the rumba.

Will the new Soviet leadership be willing to tango with President Reagan? Or will it try to force him to rumba? Only time will tell.

Thus, the president is receiving conflicting advice from his foreign policy advisers. Some say he must stick adamantly to his request for a tango; others urge him to be prepared to compromise by offering to do the fox-trot. One thing is clear: It takes two to fox-trot.

Another thing is also clear: Leonid Brezhnev died. An era has ended. It was the Brezhnev era. It followed the Khrushchev era, which followed the Stalin era, and now comes the Gorbachev era?

But is there? It is quite possible that the new government is merely a transitional arrangement. Perhaps in six months or a year from now there will be another new government after that transition ends. If so, will the present period be known as the transitional era? Only time will tell.

And what of Yuri Andropov, Brezhnev's apparent successor? The significance of his rise to power may lie in the relative simplicity of the spelling of his name. Andropov is easier to spell than Brezhnev, which was much easier to spell than Khrushchev, a name that drove journalists up the wall in despair.

Is it possible that the easier-to-spell Andropov's victory means that journalists now hold the controlling power in the Soviet power structure? Only time will tell.

One thing is clear, however: Andropov formerly headed the famous Soviet espionage agency referred to in the West as "the dreaded KGB." Is this why Reagan appointed Vice President

Bush to represent him at the official obsequies in Moscow?

Bush formerly headed the famous American espionage agency referred to in the East as "the evil CIA." Was Reagan, with his taste for the theatrical, amusing himself by staging a real-life confrontation between George Smiley and Karla?

What did Andropov think as he gazed across the bier and saw his old American counterpart, Bush? Did he say to himself, "If I'd been born American, I'd never have climbed any higher than vice president and would have spent my best years going to funerals?" Only time will tell.

One thing, however, is clear: Reagan either made a brilliant decision by not attending the funeral or made an extraordinarily stupid mistake, unless — as also seems possible — it wouldn't have mattered whether he went or not.

This leaves the question of Afghanistan still unanswered, though much has been made of the significance of the decision to release Lech Walesa from Polish imprisonment at this very moment in history. We have either seen a strong signal of veiled Soviet intentions here, or one of those everyday accidents of timing that make life so difficult for us students of Soviet affairs. I, for one am reluctant to answer the question: "Whether Soviet relations with Poland?" Only time will tell.

Some of the adopted children are paraplegic or have other physical handicaps. Some are blind, some have a combination of problems. "With my first husband, we had four healthy children born to us in four years," Dorothy DeBolt says. "We felt very blessed. We didn't have much money, but we had other things. We felt the need to say 'Hey, God, thank you, we're

lucky.' We decided to show it by adopting children."

They began by adopting unwanted children — those left in hospitals or shuttled through foster homes. In the 27 years since Dorothy DeBolt and her second husband, Robert, have started an agency — Aid to Adoption of Special Kids — to facilitate adoption of hard-to-place children, and they have made careers out of speaking on how they have raised their own family.

Dorothy DeBolt has received the 1982 "Endow a Dream" Award from the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation. It carries a \$50,000 grant and honors an individual who through his or her own positive mental attitude, has overcome adversity and gone on to make significant contributions to the betterment of society.

The DeBolts take turns telling anecdotes about the children. She is tall and slim, with high cheekbones. He has gray hair, thick eyebrows and a strong face. Dorothy DeBolt says, "We were a civil engineer, he gave up his job as president of an Oakland construction company to help start the adoption agency. "I became a

corporate dropout," he says. Their \$50,000-a-year income comes from lecture tours. She is 58. He is 51. "She didn't marry me," he says. "She adopted me."

Dorothy DeBolt already had given birth to five children and adopted two American children when her first husband died. With life insurance money, she put a down payment on the house in Piedmont. She was making \$775 a month. "We were all working," she said. "I was working part-time, teaching piano and speaking. I begged service clubs to let me speak. Then I began speaking to clubs with budgets — interfamily relations, parenting, a career and mothering."

Then she got a call from an organization trying to place severely wounded Vietnamese children. "A woman asked if I could recruit families for these two 14-year-olds." She took them in.

Two months later, with nine children, she met Robert DeBolt. "She was a doll," he says. "It was a blind date. The man who owned the company ran — his wife was an avocational matchmaker. . . . She probably fixed me up on 110 dates. I told her,

James M. Preller, The Washington Post
Robert and Dorothy DeBolt

walking with braces and crutches, slimmed down, in 10th grade, an honor student and secretary of the student body.

There is a daughter, Karen — black, born without legs and arms, Karen, 16, who uses artificial limbs, walks eight blocks to high school and was voted outstanding musician at her school (she plays the marimba).

But there also are problems that more typical households have: Everyone must have assigned chores or nothing gets done. There are no babysitters, and a cleaning woman comes only occasionally. "She's there a few hours and her eyes glaze over," says Dorothy DeBolt.

They always eat dinner together — at two tables pushed together when necessary. And they try to talk about the problems. "We've had kids experiment with marijuana," says Dorothy DeBolt. "We're not going to say we don't. But no one's gone off the deep end. They all have their problems, their fears, their crushes on boys, whether they're paraplegic or not. But I tell my kids, 'You're so much luckier than I was.' I was so boy crazy, so moody. I don't know how my mother put up with me."

PEOPLE
98 Picasso Prints Bring \$1 Million at Auction

Ninety-eight Pablo Picasso prints were auctioned in New York for more than \$1 million. Over 80 of the prints were from the collection of Maxine Gleason, the artist's granddaughter. A spokeswoman for Sotheby Parke-Bernet Galleries said the 98 works were sold for \$1,039,830, with the top price of \$275,000 paid by a Japanese dealer for the "Violin Suite."

Benito Mussolini's son and daughter have described the Italian dictator as a benevolent husband who was kind to his children and obsessed with privacy. The program, "All the Duke's Men" on Italian television, is the latest example of a renewed interest in the fascist leader. Mussolini was killed by partisans as he tried to escape to Switzerland in April 1945, shortly before the end of the war in Europe. "Whenever he had some leisure or observation time, he delegated it to mamma. He was really timid, at least with us," said his son, Vittorio. Asked about Mussolini's notoriety as a philanderer, his daughter, Edda, whose husband, the former foreign minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, was executed during the fall of fascism for "treachery" against the regime, replied: "The fact is that women always tolerated their husbands sowing their wild oats — at least in those days. But my mother was always the boss in the house."

President Ronald Reagan will be presented a Lipizzaner stallion named Arthus in a South Lawn ceremony today. Reagan will accept the white horse, to be presented by the Austrian government and the Spanish Riding School of Vienna, on behalf of the U.S. government. Five Lipizzaner horses will perform a set of exercises on the lawn in honor of the president, who loves to ride and has several horses at his mountain ranch near Santa Barbara, Calif. A group of Lipizzaner horses, which perform advanced dressage maneuvers including leaps into the air, is scheduled to perform this weekend for the first time in 18 years in the United States at Landover, Maryland.

Plácido Domingo, in London singing Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West," received an honorary doctorate in music from Britain's Royal College of Music.

The DeBolts and Their 20 ChildrenBy Carla Hall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dorothy and Robert DeBolt have 20 children. "When we left home, it was 20," says Robert DeBolt, "but it might be more."

Actually, only seven live in the DeBolt home in Piedmont, California, near San Francisco. It is a large, old, three-story house. "It has seven bedrooms, but more bathrooms," says Robert DeBolt. The largest number of children in the house at one time was 16.

Five are from Dorothy DeBolt's previous marriage. One is from Robert DeBolt's previous marriage. The remaining 14 were adopted.

Some of the adopted children are paraplegic or have other physical handicaps. Some are blind, some have a combination of problems.

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lucky.' We decided to show it by adopting children."

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"But then it came full circle," she says. "After people realized what we were doing, they really tried to help. And the local school system, the DeBolts say, supported what they were doing from the start.

Their family has been a success, they say, but it has not been without problems.

"We had a tendency to scold and say 'You're bad,' instead of saying 'You're such a good child. Why would you do such a dumb thing?'" says Dorothy DeBolt.

"We have a tendency to underestimate the adaptability of children," says Robert DeBolt. "These children can come from some of the damnedest backgrounds, and they can adjust."

One child they adopted together was J.R., 10 years old, wheelchair-bound, blind, 40 pounds overweight from having been treated as a vegetable and stuffed with food in one pony home after another. "But his greatest handicap was his lack of self-esteem," says Dorothy DeBolt.

"The first time he walked on crutches, he did it for me as a Mother's Day gift. He would only do things like that for others. But now, he's so motivated he's driving us crazy." Today, he is 18,

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